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EXTRA QUALITY

SEEDS

1940 *sup?*
for your farm



Hoffman's FARM SEEDS

1940

... Forty-Second Year . .

CLEAN HARDY
TESTED SOUND

Farming . . . TODAY

How different it is from a few generations ago. Farmers then used all the daylight there was, and too many hours besides, for hard hand labor. Today's labor-saving devices were unknown. Most farmers then had no time to learn crop costs. A balance sheet wasn't necessary. They worked hard as they could, long as they could, to get whatever the crop happened to make. If a crop came along, fine! . . . If not, it was hoped that next year's luck would be better.

But today, hit-or-miss methods are out. Farming is a business. Bound by the same sort of laws that govern other kinds of business. If a cow doesn't pay her way, out she goes! If disease threatens a crop, the remedy is quickly sought until found! If another blood-strain of chicks, pigs, fruit, or what-not, shows better returns, in it comes! If a new element in feed proves more productive, it is put into quick use! When insect-pests or crop-blight show up, the right controls must be known, and applied! If a variety of grain, or grass, or potatoes, or other crop, gives more of a turnout, at a more suitable maturity, it is put to work!

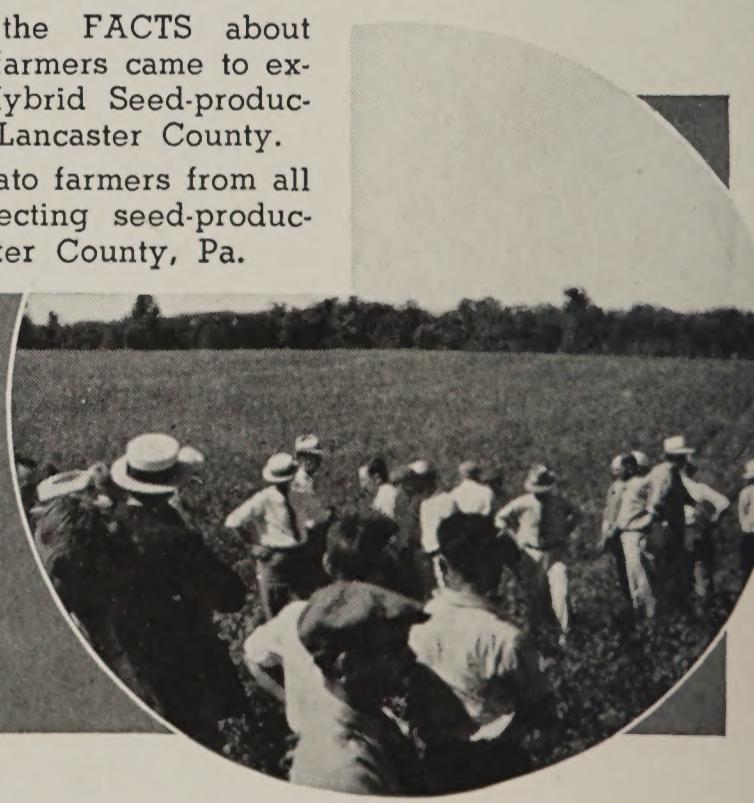
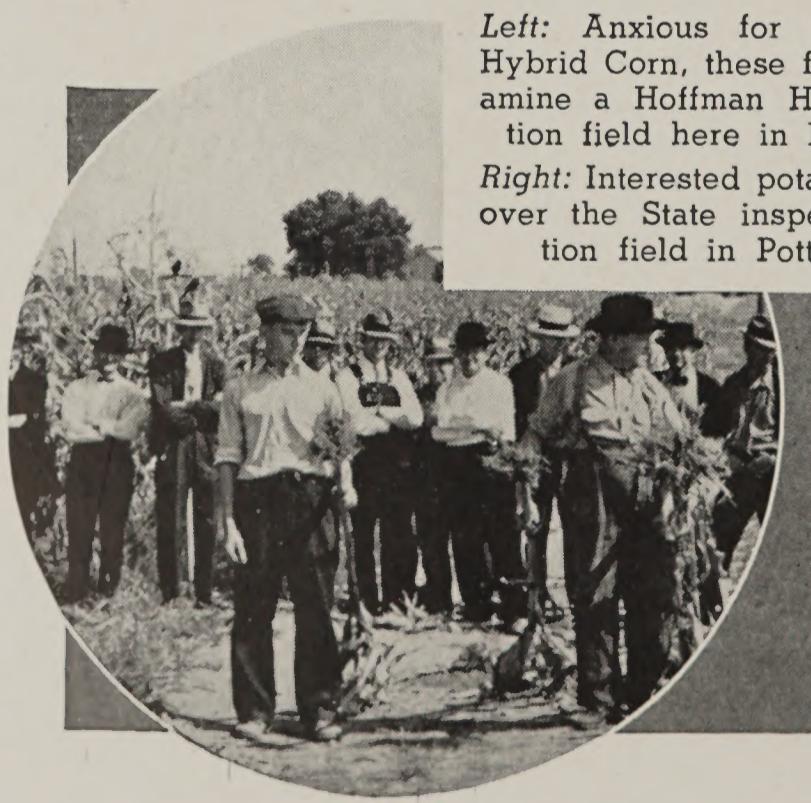
The stock-farmer, the poultry-farmer, the fruit-farmer, the dairy-farmer, the grain-farmer . . . whatever his specialty—is seeking for new facts, and finding them! His hope for profit lies in his keeping up with the times. For new things of much value are being learned today, whether we sometimes like to admit it or not!

Facing the facts fair and square, and doing the best-we-know-how about them . . . keeping careful records . . . plus ordinary common-sense . . . and good honest hard work all along the line—is that the formula for meeting today's problems? We claim it is. For we're seeing it work! In every direction! In all phases of this mighty interesting and highly important farming business of America . . . of which you and we should be mighty thankful that we are right now permitted to be a part.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Left: Anxious for the FACTS about Hybrid Corn, these farmers came to examine a Hoffman Hybrid Seed-production field here in Lancaster County.

Right: Interested potato farmers from all over the State inspecting seed-production field in Potter County, Pa.





**WHEN *GOOD FARMING and
*GOOD SEEDS GET TOGETHER
ON THE SAME FARM**

Good Crops Can't Stay Away!

THE two★ go great together! But the best seed in the world has a hard uphill job, when it has to fight its way alone. Just the same as good farming methods can't produce top crops when hitched up with poor or unknown seed!

Proper sowing of the right seed, careful handling of the soil, with the right fertilizing, cultivating, and harvesting—plus favorable treatment by the elements of course . . . and good crops will come!

This book is written with one big idea in mind—namely, to guide its readers to really good seeds for their farm crops. It is backed by a house of 41 years' experience in this vital farm-seed business. Men who know the folly in risking anything but tried-and-proven strains. Men whose entire lives are given to this Hoffman business of gathering, producing and selling strictly **GOOD QUALITY SEEDS**.

Your seed orders are asked for—and they certainly will be appreciated. . . . Any crop information on file here will be cheerfully shared with you. Or maybe someone here could refer you to a proper outside source of extra-detailed information you might want on certain cropping methods.

Put Hoffman's Seeds to work on your farm this year. You will find

**HOFFMAN'S SEEDS
DEPENDABLE FOR GOOD CROPS**

Hoffman's**IN ONE TINY SEED . . . WHAT POWER!**

Take, for example, one alfalfa seed. So small that a bushel contains over 12 millions of them. But that one little seed, if it's a GOOD seed, will produce a plant with great roots, sometimes 10 feet long. With dozens of shoots above the ground. Making unfailing feed for cattle. Not for just a day! But for years, sometimes 7, 8, or 10! Often three hay crops a year!

Or a single grain of corn. Making an enormous maze of roots, anchoring to the ground a tall plant, often 15 feet high. With many big leaves, and finally a full ear with more than a thousand new kernels like the original grain!

Wonderful power! Power for Good! But there's another equally powerful force on the farm. Power the other way! Weed plants grow seeds, too. And they seem to have great power to get along in this world. How well we farmers know it!

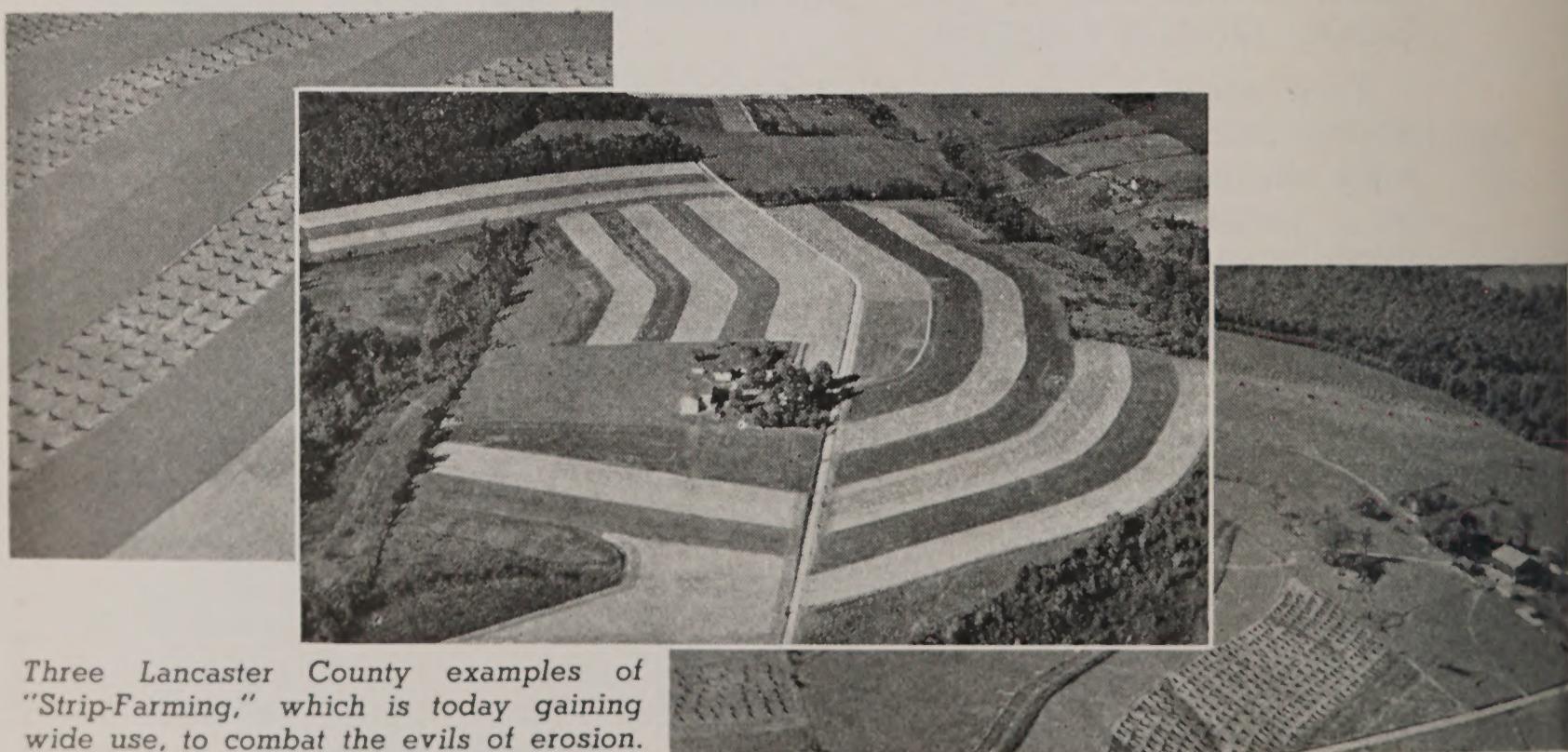
What about it all? True, a new Federal Seed Law has just gone into effect. To help right some seed-evils. But there's another way, man to man, that is most powerful!

For the past 41 years, since 1899, there has been a happy sharing of Confidence, or call it Faith, between Hoffman customers and the men back of Hoffman Seeds. Its power is beyond measure. It is very much alive today! Weeds don't have a place in it. But Good Seeds do—and always MUST!

A tremendous power for good always has, and always will, come from a joining together of good faith, good seeds, and good farming! May this book play its part toward putting on such a program on your farm through 1940 and the years to come.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.



Three Lancaster County examples of "Strip-Farming," which is today gaining wide use, to combat the evils of erosion.

Good clover crops come from sowing good clover seed. Could there be better proof than shown by this man kneeling in his heavy stand grown from Hoffman Quality Seed?

“The U. S. Verified Red Clover seed I purchased from you was good clean seed and I got the best catch of clover that I have ever had. People that saw it said it was the nicest field of clover they ever saw. I cut a very heavy first crop and also got a good second crop. All the seed I have purchased from you was very good seed.”—Merrill Frost, Sigel, Pa.

“From $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of U. S. Verified Red Clover seed I harvested about 21 tons of hay this year, and I have also got a fine stand of clover from the seed I purchased from you last spring. I am well satisfied with all clover and timothy seed I ever purchased from you, and will recommend same to others.”—E. W. Kimmel, Greenville, Pa.

“I sowed 2 bushels of U. S. Verified Red Clover last year and it could not be any better. I have been buying seed from your firm for twenty years and have always got good returns.”—J. L. Himes, Bellwood, Pa.



KEEP THE CROP IN MIND WHEN YOU SOW RED CLOVER SEED

“How much is your clover seed?” is a question we are asked a great many times. “High enough to be sure you'll get a GOOD CROP of CLOVER,” is our answer, and it's a sensible one. Figure it out for yourself. Red clover hay always was excellent feed for your live stock, good for your ground. Thousands of acres being planted every year, and it's a good thing. Well, what do you want when you plant clover; naturally a clover crop, not weeds.

Let's say you bought Clover seed at \$2 a bushel under our price; let's say it had only 2 per cent weeds in it. Not much? Well, that 2 per cent would produce about 50,000 weeds to the acre, and that \$2 saving begins to look expensive.

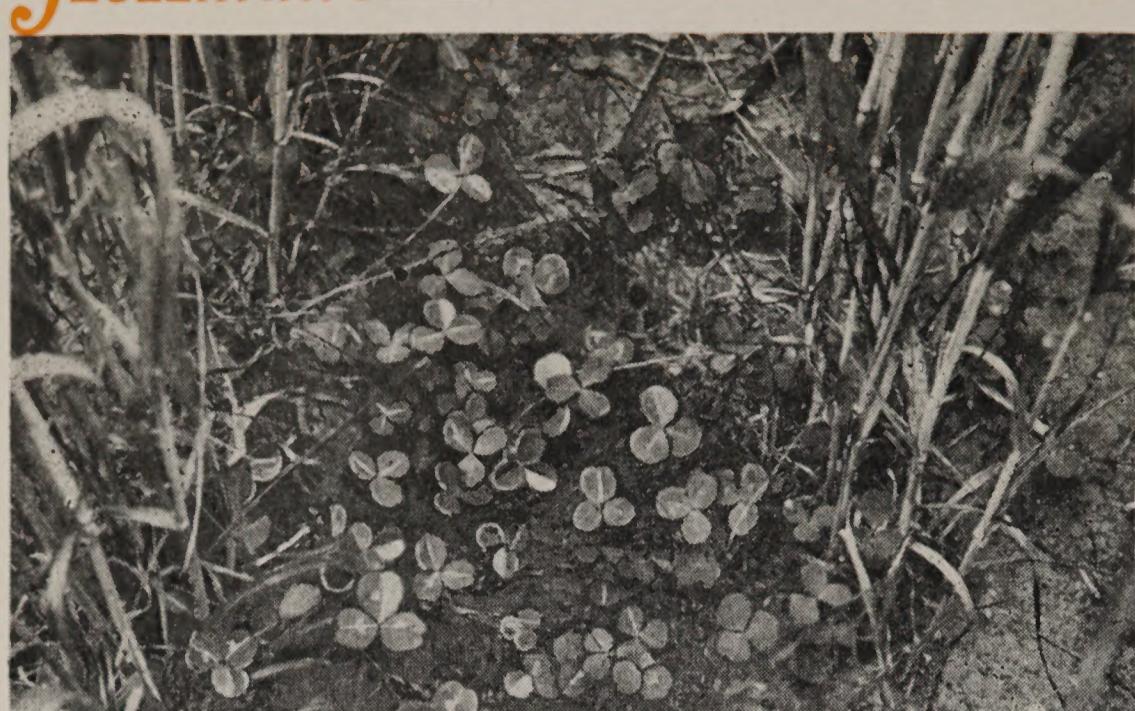
Hoffman handles only good clover! It is cleaned CLEAN. It produces well. It's just like buying “A” grade milk—that extra degree of safety makes it well worth while.

Buy Hoffman's “Extra” Clover seed with full confidence. Plan to put more acreage in it, for it will pay you well.

“EXTRA” RED CLOVER

(Native U. S. Verified Seed)

We've had a lot of good reports of yield from this seed. 21 tons of hay from $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of seed . . . 52 tons from 18 acres . . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre . . . 20 four-horse loads off 13 acres—these are samples of the results our customers are getting. The reason? Part of it is in knowing what seed to pick for you to grow. Just because a seed is “Native U. S.” or “northern grown” doesn't make it the right seed for you. We know where to get the seed that will do best



in your locality. And you won't have to guess when you get it, for it is Government tagged, showing just where it was grown. Here at Hoffman's we make sure that you get quality seed, clean seed, **ALL CLOVER!**

It costs US extra to be sure of this kind of seed. We don't make any more money out of it than the seller of cheap seeds—but it's the only kind we'll handle. Because a great number of farmers depend on our seed without question of price or quality. . . . Because they have learned that the only true measure of worth is **RESULTS!**

In the northern and high altitude sections, authorities claim that the only seeds safe to sow are the hardy native strains such as Hoffman's "EXTRA."

By the way, there probably won't be any good seed from Europe this year. Better order quickly.

ALSIKE CLOVER

This clover does well on wetter, colder soils. Stands more acidity, and will do well on lands that won't support other clovers. It's very hardy. Many farmers like to sow alsike with red clover at the rate of 2 to 3 parts of red to one of alsike. Being small, the seed goes further, makes a lower-cost planting.

Our Extra Quality Alsike is extremely well cleaned—as pure as we can humanly get it. Once in a while we have a stock of "Economy" Alsike that sells for less money. It may contain some White Dutch or Timothy, but is free of noxious weeds. It's a good low-priced buy when we have it.

MAMMOTH (SAPLING) CLOVER

Coarser and taller-growing, but otherwise is much like Red Clover. It ripens later, roots deeper, but many farmers like it because it produces a quantity of hay. "It can't be beat for yield," says a Brockway, Pa., grower. It will give you only one crop—maybe less pasture after cutting, but it thrives on poorer soils and comes through drought in fine style.

Young clover just where you want it! Here's a fine set, just starting off in a Hoffman customer's wheat field.

"I have used your U. S. Verified Red Clover and Alfalfa for the last ten years with excellent results. I use 1 bu. alfalfa, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. medium red and $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. alsike all U. S. and seed 5 qts. to the acre. Yielded $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre on two cuttings. Could have cut third time, but left on field to turn down for corn. Have a beautiful stand of young seedling from 1938 seed. I can recommend your U. S. Verified seeds highly."—W. H. Hartzell, Bethlehem, Pa.

"This makes two years I have harvested an excellent crop of Hybrid Corn grown from your Funk's 'G 218' seed. It stands up straight, and there are few barren stalks. I sure am sold on hybrid and you may enter my order for my 1940 seed."—E. W. Dutton, Lebanon, N. J.

"The Hybrid Corn did extra good. If I had planted my whole crop of it, I believe I would have had a third more corn. Very few barren stalks. It was Funk 'G 63.' I don't believe you have anything that will beat it. I will need about a bushel in the spring, and clover seed and soy beans. I think some of my neighbors will send with me for some corn. You can't recommend this corn too high for it is hard to beat."—W. A. Coulter, Belleville, W. Va.

"MILK FLOWS WHERE LADINO GROWS"

Those five words tell why dairy farmers who have tried it are so enthusiastic about the new Ladino Clover for perennial, tall-growing dairy pasturage. For example, Victor Close, Greenwich, Conn., notes that since first sowing Ladino in 1936, bills for other feeds have gone down fast, while milk and fat averages stepped right up.

A kind of white clover, Ladino is taller-growing than other strains, makes excellent hay, yet roots are shallow enough to permit plowing up when desired. Needs moisture, especially on starting, but succeeds on soils too moist for alfalfa. Best sown mixed, about 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Since Ladino spreads by runners, like strawberries, it is often used to crowd out unwanted wild weeds and grasses, to build up old weedy pastures and alfalfa fields that have gotten thin with age. It is as rich in feed value as alfalfa, but not subject to its diseases.

Ladino should be grown to 4-inch height before pasturing. Makes quickest growth when pastured down to 6 inches, then grown to about a foot. When moisture is favorable, you can expect to get several growths each season. To avoid bloating, do not leave hungry cattle on Ladino too long at a time. This danger is not so great when Ladino is mixed with other grasses.

Some users alternate pasturage—Sudan grass for morning, Ladino for afternoon, Alfalfa for the rest of day and night. Others alternate acreages and use one section at a time, giving other sections a chance to prime up for their turn.

Speaking of a series of tests at Pennsylvania Experiment Station comparing Ladino with 5 other domestic and foreign white clover types (all seeded with Kentucky Blue Grass), the *Farm Journal* says, "It led by a wide margin both in yield and its ability to survive under pasturage conditions. . . . Conn. Bul. No. 208: "When seeded with grasses, Ladino . . . outstanding in both total and late summer yields." . . . Mass. Ext. Leaflet No. 150: "(Ladino) has given exceptional promise . . . may well replace Dutch Clover in seeding mixtures. Its ability to grow and produce heavily . . . year after year, especially on moist soil, makes it extremely valuable." . . . *New England Homestead*: "Produces tremendous amount of valuable feed from relatively small acreage."

Ample reasons for your trying this increasingly popular pasturage. See Price List.

"WHITE DUTCH"—THE OLD-FASHIONED PASTURE CLOVER

As you know, "White Dutch Clover" is one of the best pasture clovers, rich in protein value. A spreading variety, it withstands trampling well. Valuable with blue grass as a nitrogen producer. Nectar-producing for bees. Unfortunately, the scarcity of seed this year will result in higher-than-normal prices.



Hoffman's**TIMOTHY SEED OF TESTED PURITY**

No use to speak of the uses of timothy here. It's one of the most familiar of crops. But we DO want to stress the fact that Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice" Brand is quite different from the average timothy seed. It's the cleanest, plumpest, most vigorous seed of the crop, as you'll discover in the extra yield your mower will cut. In 30 years, tests for purity have run around the 99 3/4 per cent mark. It's always free from weeds, of sound germination. Yet prices compare favorably with timothy of ordinary quality, its slight premium paying you back, many times over, in heavier returns per acre.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY (Mixed)

"Alsike" and "Timothy," mixed, have proven themselves ideal partners, well suited to each other, thriving in lower ground not at all suited to many other grasses. Ripening close together, they make very desirable hay.

In this popular mixture, the "Alsike" content is usually right around 20 per cent. We offer you good, full-bodied, plump seed, free from noxious weeds and sound in germination, at a price which still saves you money yet gives you every assurance for a good crop. It is as different from the common under-run seed that sells at much lower prices as a plump walnut from a dried-up one. See Price List.

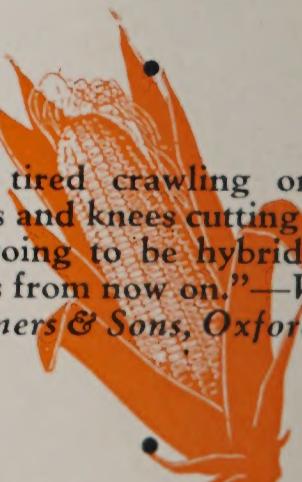
All northeastern Experiment Stations are interested in grass silage projects. Average findings so far reveal that a quality crop containing 65 per cent to 75 per cent moisture, supplemented with the proper amount of preservative, will result in most useful roughage for live stock. Experiments have been conducted with ewes, steers, horses, as well as dairy cattle.

"I had a very good crop of wheat from the seed I bought from you last fall and am more than pleased with your grass seed. Especially the Economical Mixture. Will be in the market for it next spring. Have been using your seed for the last 8 years."—Geo. Davison, Cranbury, N. J.

**A WEED THAT WARNS**

Red sorrel, a common weed, may well be called the farmer's friend. It is nature's red flag, to warn the farmer that something is wrong with his soil. Where this weed persists, the land needs lime, fertilizer or drainage. Testing the soil is the right answer when sorrel shows up, and then applying the right remedy to put it into right shape again.

"I'm tired crawling on my hands and knees cutting corn. It's going to be hybrid corn for us from now on."—W. O. Summers & Sons, Oxford, Pa.



Sow the Timothy Seed that will make you a real crop of good clean Timothy hay—like shown on this picture.

MANY HEAVY CROPS REPORTED, FROM "ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"



"The Economical Mixture I purchased from you, I cannot say too much in regards to its value. I have used it for the past three years and my fields are in the best shape I have ever had them. There has been farmer after farmer said 'Kirby, I never seen a nicer seeding than that.' I never cut so much hay. My barn was full."—Myles A. Kirby, Russell, Pa.

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Feeding Pastures Is Feeding Live Stock. Feed the pasture and the stock will be fed. Abundant pasture through the season will produce live stock and live stock products at from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of barn feeding. Good pasturage, with its solid and matted root systems of perennial grasses, will hold the soil and keep the farm "at home."

Enthusiastic reports as to the performance of this mixture have come in from all over this territory. W. Christman, Drums, Pa., reports, "Couldn't have been better. It yielded about 5 tons to the acre." John Henrikson, Tidioute, Pa., says, "I got 12 big loads of hay from 5 acres." John T. Dinius, Selinsgrove, Pa., recommends it highly and adds, "I got 16 loads of fine hay from 8 acres in a dry summer."

This excellent hay combination—which consists of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ "RED CLOVER," $\frac{1}{4}$ "ALSIKE CLOVER," $\frac{1}{4}$ "TIMOTHY"—is adaptable either for hay, pasture, or for general soil improvement. It saves you money because the seed is made up largely from lots of mixed clovers and Timothy—seeds produced in this mixed condition. Hence the cost is lower.

All lots are thoroughly mixed and checked for freedom from weed seeds. Proportions may vary slightly at times, with perhaps a little alfalfa or other crop seeds present, but all seeds are of desirable quality. Results from "Economical Mixture" will please you!

This year's "Economical Mixture" will qualify for soil-conservation payments. It is strictly U. S.-grown seed.

WILD WHITE CLOVER (KENTISH)

A strain of Wild White Clover harvested from old pastures in Kent, England. Forms a dense sward of fairly small leaves and possesses a late-flowering habit. Is a real perennial. Is able to survive under close grazing conditions. Has been used experimentally at Cornell University (N. Y.) since 1931, with excellent results. In more recent years, is enjoying a widespread use in increasing numbers of farms through the East and North.

Makes a very dense network of roots, producing a short top-growth that will thrive best if very closely grazed. Spreads rapidly. Makes a good high output of digestible food material high in minerals. Conserves moisture by the aid of its dense foliage and root system. A good mixer—that is, thrives when planted among other grasses and clovers. In fact, helps these other grasses to better production than if they were sown without the Wild White Clover. Adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climate. Stands rough treatment. Greatly helps to keep down many types of weed plants. Fine for pasturing dairy cattle and beef cattle as well. Cost of seed is high, because the seed-crop is always small. The yield of seed per acre is very limited, but the seeds are very small in size, which makes the actual cost per seed smaller than is first thought. Two to three pounds of this seed per acre, along with the other regular pasture grasses, such as Ryegrass, Bluegrass, Timothy, will make its presence known. Its spreading habits will become noticed before long.

Well worthy of your use. Do not let its cost per pound keep you from giving it trial at least, if only on a small area.

ECONOMICAL MIXTURE



One of the best crops to plow under—adding nitrogen and much organic matter to the soil. Very popular to sow in corn fields at last cultivation. Makes pasture following summer. Can then be plowed and the ground put into wheat. Thrives on soils too poor for many other clovers. Provides high protein pasturage during the first half or more of the summer. High quality sweet clover hay has about the same feeding value as alfalfa hay of the same quality. However is more difficult to cure and not usually desirable. Bee keepers prize sweet clover highly as a fine bee pasture.

Best cattle pasture comes the second year. Don't plow down until it has made a good top growth. Cows should be turned on when it is 6 to 10 inches high, depending on the soil, size of herd, and acreage. Will sometimes carry three cows per acre from May to midsummer. Cows must be fenced in until they acquire a taste for it. Best to keep growth down to a foot. Give cows plenty of water and some dry roughage.

Sweet Clover grows most anywhere on soils that are not sour. It does need lime! BE SURE TO INOCULATE seed! Adds great value to soil. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Fine soil builder. Makes coarse hay. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Lives for two years. Will reseed itself if left stand. By far the most popular variety in the east.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Like the white blossom, is a biennial. Grows smaller tops—about 2 to 3 feet the first year, 4 to 5 the second year. Has finer stems, thus preferred for hay or pasture.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

Early dwarf strain of the biennial white variety. Matures two weeks earlier. Has finer stems. Better for hay. Grows palatable feed. Does not provide as much top growth for turning under.

Legumes get two-thirds of their nitrogen from the air. An extra 2 or 3 weeks' growth in spring may double the nitrogen value of a winter cover crop. Nitrogen thus added may be equal to 500 to 800 pounds nitrate of soda to the acre. Important thing is to inoculate your seed of all legumes before you sow it. This increases its ability to gather the precious nitrogen for you.

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"I must either build more cribs, or get a corn elevator, or stop planting your Hybrid corn. But take my order for 4½ bushels anyway."—Geo. Sower, York, Pa.

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Dairy cows enjoying good pasture on a growth of young sweet clover.



"Alfalfa—4½ tons per acre. Three cuttings."—John Early, Lebanon, Pa.

"The alfalfa I bought of you is looking fine after it came through the drought. Someone could have bought my chance on the alfalfa for \$5 during the drought, but now I do not want to sell."—John H. Hupp, West Alexander, Pa.

(At Right)—This alfalfa plant growing from one single alfalfa seed . . . shows the great number of shoots you can get from the right kind of seed. Sow Hoffman's Hardy Seed for fine alfalfa crops.

"The stalks of Funk 'G 63' Hybrid Corn which I planted last spring are abnormally sturdy, and it is almost impossible for a windstorm to blow them down. In regard to yield per acre, it runs in the neighborhood of 120 bushels, and all good sized ears, very few nubbins, if any."—George F. Otto, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Let's not forget in this crucial period that a prosperous agriculture is the greatest asset to the future welfare of our nation.—W. H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey.



"Am sowing your seed again this year"—those seven words of Lloyd Fisher, Keedysville, Md., tell you more than we could say in a thousand pages of what farmers think of our Alfalfa seed. Every year we get hundreds of letters from them telling of the unusual results they got. "29 acres, 102 tons, 3 cuttings" that's from York, Pa.; "Thick and 30 tall, 3 fine cuttings" from Maryland; "12 acres, 65 tons, 3 cuttings" from Annville, Pa.; "Cut full 10 tons from 3 acres on first crop," from Sodus, N. Y.; "Stood eight years," from West Virginia—these are samples of what they are writing. One big load after another, one cutting after another, year after year stands that made our Alfalfa planters proud of their efforts.

Why? Just because year in and year out we've insisted on selling only Alfalfa seed we knew was dependable. When top-notch seed was shown we didn't look around for less productive good looking seed to fill orders. We insisted on dependable seed—and when that was gone we preferred to disappoint customers on their orders rather than on results.

We haven't an abundance this year, but what we have is good—it is seed that you really can depend upon for top results!

(Hoffman's Alfalfas described on the following pages.)



"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA SEED (U. S. Verified Origin)

Thousands of eastern Alfalfa men depend on this strain, and they are making money with it. "I recommend it to others" says George Brewer, Mohawk, N. Y., which shows how glad they are to talk about it. There are good reasons for its success. This seed comes from the hardiest, best yielding strains, mostly produced in either Idaho, Montana, Utah or other Northwestern States. It is vigorous to begin with, specially cleaned and tested, free from noxious weeds, and is producing good, clean, thrifty stands regularly. A Government tag showing States of origin is sealed on each bag. Results are splendid! Customers have often reported three full cuttings per season. Many fields have been standing for 5, 7 or 9 years still making many full loads at every cutting.

In some cases, farmers report that they have a good pasturage left after the third cutting. It probably sounds like we are enthusiastic about "Northwest" and we really are. Everywhere we go we hear additional stories of its producing qualities.

If you want results—and why else would you be sowing it—we honestly urge you to sow some of this seed. The difference in cash between this seed and even the cheapest available will run only a few cents an acre. And when you consider that you are planting for anywhere from 12 to 30 cuttings, the production value of this seed would make it worth its cost if you had to pay two or three times as much!

Fine alfalfa, growing in New York State . . . proving that the right kind of hardy seed certainly helps to make paying crops.

"I am greatly pleased with your seeds. Your Northwest Alfalfa has given good results. I recommend your seeds very highly for they produce big and better crops. For good seeds Hoffman's sure are tops."—M. W. Shaak, Bernville, Pa.

"We found the Northwest seed satisfactory and think highly of it."—Nicholas Kelley, Annandale, N. J.

"Your genuine Grimm Alfalfa used on our farms has been cut three times each year, and has been most satisfactory in every way. We have no trouble when we seed same, and it lasts very well, indeed, for four years." —Wm. H. Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

HOFFMAN'S "GRIMM" ALFALFA (U. S. Verified Origin)

Among the hardy alfalfas that produce better crops, especially in the North and at high altitudes, "Grimm" is a leader that withstands wide weather extremes. Winters through conditions that kill other types. Roots often branch out, crowns are set low, and this protects the plants.

You can be sure you're getting this genuine "Grimm" when you get Hoffman's. Our seed comes direct from the producing sections. Is U. S. Verified. Affirmed to be the true type under affidavit by the growers.

If you must combat severe weather conditions, here is the seed for you. Just make sure your soil is well prepared and has enough lime.

"CERTIFIED" GRIMM ALFALFA

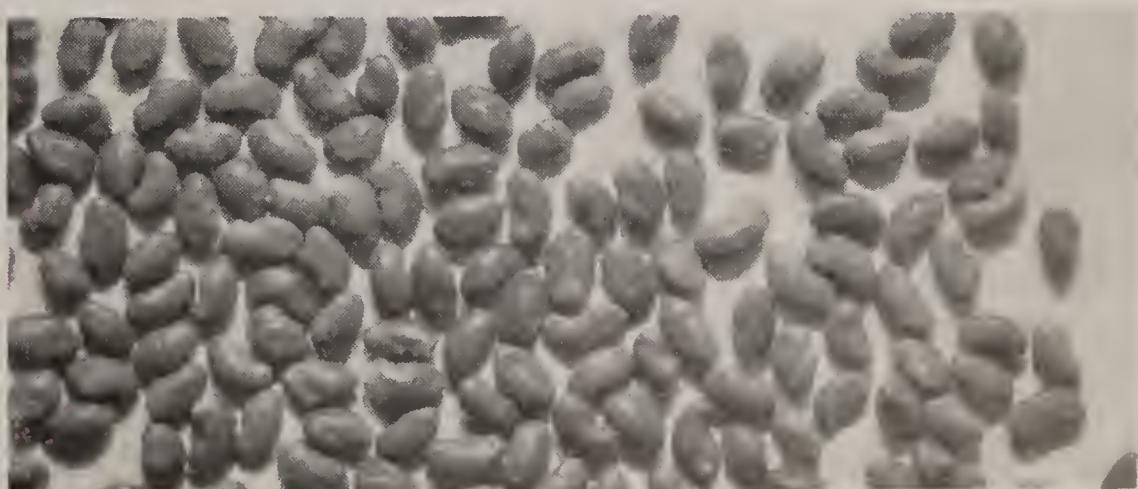
There are many grades of Grimm Alfalfa, but Hoffman's is not "just another." From field to you, every bag of seed is under the supervision of the State Department, sealed at the threshing machine, checked and resealed through all cleaning operations, and finally tagged and "Certified" on all details as your assurance of dependability.

"CANADIAN VARIEGATED" ALFALFA

Seed from still farther North, grown successfully in Ontario, Canada, for half a century. About equal to "Grimm" in hardiness and production. If you have severe weather, it may be worth trying, as the price is moderate. And remember! As Hoffman seed, it is clean, free of weeds—the only kind we sell regardless of price.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED (U. S. Verified Origin)

Especially in Southeastern Pennsylvania and South, customers have been getting extra good results with this seed. Probably because seed from Kansas has to be hardy. To withstand Kansas conditions that kill weaklings before they reach the seed-producing state. At any rate, this seed is genuine Kansas, Government tagged, dependable, thoroughly cleaned. We recommend it on the basis of excellent results enjoyed by our customers.



"We just husked our Hybrid Funk 'G-15.' Every stalk stood erect, while some of the common corn was down, ears at uniform height, outyielded the common corn by 40 bushel ears to an acre. I am convinced that a bushel of hybrid ears will shell out considerable more corn than our common variety." —Oscar Lakner, Mill Hall, Pa.

(At Right)—Notice the *plump, uniform quality* of this Hoffman "Northwest" Alfalfa Seed. Of course, it's enlarged from actual size—but within each seed is carried a fine future crop for the farmer who sows it.

ALFALFA



WOULDN'T YOU INVEST 10c TO 20c TO GET BACK \$20.00 TO \$30.00?

It is not a get-rich-quick scheme. There are plenty of facts to prove that these figures are correct. It only costs 10 cents to 20 cents an acre to treat your Legume seeds with Hoffman's Inoculant. The plants from these seeds will grow quicker, mature sooner—and they deposit nitrogen in the ground that will benefit your next crop. Result—a profit of \$20 to \$30 per acre from inoculated seeds.

The experience of Mr. N. S. Ryder, New Cumberland, Pa., shows what happens to inoculated seed. When he planted, he inoculated all his Soy Beans except one drill full of seed. The difference in those two places in the same field was so plain that even his skeptical neighbors were satisfied it paid.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU INOCULATE?

Billions of little germs help the plant growth to form sacs on its roots. These "bugs" draw nitrogen from the air to deposit in the soil. If you don't inoculate, the only source of nitrogen for the legume is robbing it from the ground. We don't have to stress the cost of nitrogen as a fertilizer. When you realize that for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of nitrogen the uninoculated plant takes FROM your soil, the inoculated plant will put 3 pounds INTO your soil, when plowed under, the value of the right inoculant is plain. Following crops of wheat, oats and corn benefit from this process.

This benefit won't be visible till the next crop in your rotation, but the effect on your legume crop is immediate. Effects of inoculant on alfalfa showed crop gains of half a ton per acre repeatedly. In one case 15 cents' worth of inoculant produced 1,680 more pounds of alfalfa in one cutting. The effect on Red Clover is shown in the picture at the top of this page. 460 more pounds of Red Clover per acre have been reported. Soy Beans showed a gain of as much as a ton per acre.

(Above)—Look at the big difference . . . on the right is growing big, healthy Red Clover—from INOCULATED Seed. Uninoculated seed was sown to produce the growth on left. . . . No doubt about it—Inoculation PAYS!



Look at these nodules! A well-inoculated Soy Bean root! Containing a great store of tree nitrogen—gotten from the air, because the seed was inoculated!

It is easy to apply Hoffman's Inoculant to your seed. Full directions with each can.

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"The results I got from your Inoculant of last spring are very good, and that on land that needs lime bad. In fact I always did get good results from your Inoculant."

—S. A. Carlton, Brodbecks, Pa.

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MORE PROTEIN IN ALFALFA

The Wisconsin Station found: "The inoculated Alfalfa showed 2.55 per cent of nitrogen in the tops and 2 per cent in the roots, while the uninoculated showed only 1.90 per cent in the tops and 0.96 per cent in the roots."



WHAT SEED SHOULD BE INOCULATED?

Red Clover, Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Canada Peas, Cow Peas, Korean Lespedeza—all the legume plants should be treated with Hoffman's Inoculant. This process of Nature, started by Hoffman's Inoculant, makes it possible for you to get legume crops from ground that otherwise wouldn't return enough to pay for the seeding. Even though your ground has been treated, it pays to invest in Hoffman's Inoculant for your seeds.

There has been made a special study of the best type of Inoculant for each seed. We are ready with the right type for the seed you want to plant. And every can of Hoffman's Inoculant is GUARANTEED to be a pure, live, fresh culture—and to produce the nitrogen-catching nodules. It has the endorsement of Government authorities.

And because it is prepared in humus form, it is easy to apply to your seeds. One man can inoculate several bushels of seed in a half hour, just before planting.

Make up your mind that you'll get these increased crops with no more labor. Take a look below at the low cost of the Inoculant itself. Include an order for Hoffman's Inoculant with your seed order. Or send us your order separately if you've already gotten your seed. Be sure you tell us which particular seed you want to treat, for every seed requires a different germ.

Note These Low Prices on HOFFMAN'S INOCULANTS

(These costs are the whole cost—they include postage paid right to your mail box.)

	½ bu. size	1 bu. size	2½ bu. size
Alfalfa	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80
Sweet Clover . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Red Clover . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Mammoth—Alsike . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
White Clover . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Lespedeza . . . . .		.45	.80

5-bu. sizes @ \$1.30 each are offered for all above seeds except Lespedeza.

	1 bu. size	2 bu. size	5 bu. size
Soy Beans	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.80
Cow Peas . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Vetch . . . . .	.30	.45	.80
Canada Field Peas . . . . .	.30	.45	.80

For Soy Beans only: 10-bu. size \$1.30; 25-bu. size \$2.40.

NEW BACTERIA

Inoculation supplies new bacteria. It helps invigorate those already in the soil. It will help to build up your soil. You will get a crop higher in nitrogen, consequently higher in protein. When you feed this crop to stock you require less of the high-protein feeds. Your feed bills are expensive because of the high protein you must buy.

Hoffman's**HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE**

Make Every Acre Pay Its Way with HOFFMAN'S "PERMANENT HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE"

No farmer in the East today can afford to own much land that lies idle. Unused land costs money every year. If there is much of it, it can eat up the returns in many good crops from other parts of the farm.

If you have land that you can't farm because it is too small, too rocky, too steep or too wet—here's how other farmers have made such land pay its way. They've sown Hoffman's mixture of selected Pasture Grasses and assured themselves of Hay or Pasture for many years to come. They've taken land that was a liability, turned it into a profit producer. Raised their total income from the whole farm.

To help YOU turn a profit from such land, we worked on a mixture of grasses that would produce pasture that will take care of your live stock.

Since all land isn't idle for the same reason, we've arrived at two different formulas—the Highland Mixture for well-drained hilly land, the Lowland Mixture for low, wet land, meadows, etc. Both mixtures are made up of carefully selected grasses, blended in proper proportions. They may contain Blue Grasses, Herds Grass or Red Top, Orchard Grass, certain of the Fescues, or Rye Grasses, some Timothy and the right proportion of Clovers. They are blended under the direction of highest authorities, and we've had ample opportunity to study results on many farms.

You can plant them either in spring or fall—about one bushel (or 32 pounds) to the acre.

Interest in pasture research increases steadily. The combined efforts of the experiment stations of the north and east, co-ordinated through the Federal pasture laboratory at Penn State, should bring still more knowledge and benefits to the dairy industry.

(Above)—Good Pasture! These Maryland cattle are enjoying it—notice their appearance compared to the poor animals below. Good fertilizer—good Hoffman Seed—plus careful management—can grow such pasture on your farm. And it can make a big difference in dollars by the end of the year.



Pity these heifers who have to exist on "bare pasture." May we be of some possible help where you have a pasture problem? . . . Just ask us.

Meat production, including beef, pork and lamb, on permanent blue grass pastures at Illinois, averaged a return of \$13.18 per acre for ten years. On a rotation pasture for 12 years the returns were \$35.84 per acre.

The modern trend toward grass farming not only stops soil washing, but helps to crowd out weeds too.

"I planted eight acres of Funk 'G 36' Hybrid Seed Corn. We had a very dry season, the ground was only wet once from the time it was planted until it was cut. If I had spent fifteen more dollars for Hybrid Seed corn I would have made three hundred more barrels of corn. Please quote me prices on Hybrid Seed Corn, as I expect to plant entire crop with Hybrid Seed Corn."—Charles N. McCracken, Cooksville, Md.

"A Nation is made great not by its fruitful acres, but by the MEN THAT CULTIVATE THEM; not by its great forests, but by the MEN WHO USE THEM. America was a great LAND when Columbus discovered it. AMERICANS have made it a great NATION."—Lyman Abbott.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This grass is the backbone of American pastures. Most widely used of all grasses over a tremendous area of the country. One of the hardiest perennial grasses. Will grow in most locations of the East. Prefers a sweet soil for giving top results. Responds wonderfully to applications of phosphate and lime. Spreads by its running rootlets. Low growing compared to some of the less hardy grasses. Rarely exceeds two feet. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

Kentucky Blue is a slow grower. That's why it is advisable to sow Kentucky Blue Grass seed along with other quicker growing seeds. These other grasses will take hold and produce some top-growth. To afford the owner some pasturage. While the slow-starting Kentucky Blue is getting under way. Given some time, one by one the other starting grasses will gradually disappear. In time the Kentucky Blue will be in sole possession of the ground. Will last indefinitely. Perhaps the most permanent grass, when conditions are suitable.

Makes a very tough sod. Fine on the soil of sharp slopes where there is washing by heavy rains or erosion.

Is a fine grass for the limestone valleys of Pennsylvania. Ranks at the top in grazing qualities and nutritive value.

CANADA BLUE—Not like Kentucky Blue. A shorter, more wiry, coarser and faster-growing grass. Will grow where Kentucky will not. Sow on your poorer or rocky soil. Makes somewhat less feed. 14 pounds per bushel.

RED TOP

No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions. A perennial grass, with a creeping habit of growth. Makes a coarse, loose turf. Matures about the same time as timothy. Leaves about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, stems slender.

Red Top will grow on lime-starved soils that will defeat other grasses. Resists drought. One of the very best wet-land grasses. Vigorous grower. Ranks second only to blue grass as the widest-used pasture grass in the North and East.

Red Top has four main uses. First, as a wet-land or sour-land hay crop. Second, for pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone. Third, as a soil binder, to help overcome erosion. Fourth, for hay mixtures grown to be fed at home.

Sow 10 to 12 pounds of Red Top seed alone per acre. The seed is quite small—goes far . . . 32 lbs. is a bushel.

CRESTED WHEAT-GRASS

This is a long-lived perennial bunch-grass. Quite leafy. Grows to about 24 to 30 inches in height. Very resistant to drought. Will endure almost any degree of cold. One of the first grasses to start growth in the spring. Makes long-season pasture. Quite popular in the cold, dry Northwest. But in recent years is finding several users further East. Drill about 12 to 16 lbs. seed per acre. Broadcast 20 to 25 lbs.

ORCHARD GRASS

A very hardy, tall, leafy grass. Popular for pasturing. Grows well most anywhere. On any type of soil. Forms large circular bunches of grass. Is one of the earliest spring grasses—and lasts well into the fall. For hay, it should be cut just when it has come into bloom. At that time, its hay quality seems to be best, and the yield greatest. For hay, the quantity of seed used per acre should be increased, to make a thicker stand and finer stems. Is often sown alone, but when sown along with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Meadow Fescue, the quality of Orchard for hay seems to improve.

In pasture mixtures, Orchard Grass is nearly always advisable in liberal proportions. Its tough, lasting qualities, its hardiness, its suitability to most any soil or climate have helped to make it among the highest-ranking grasses.

SMOOTH BROME GRASS

Not widely known in the East, but very popular in certain sections. In Michigan it is used widely in combination with alfalfa for pasture. Especially through the heat and drought of July and August. When established, this combination does away with the need for the seedings of summer annuals. Brome grass has been used further West for years. But its use with alfalfa is spreading. And Eastern folks might well give it trial in a small way. Up-to-date, 3-year records on file here on milk-production and butter-fat production, favor the combination. The mixture of Brome-Alfalfa showed to be somewhat more productive, and definitely more enduring as good pasture than straight alfalfa. When supplemented by grain, the mixture produced as high-quality nutrients as did straight alfalfa.

Folks interested in this new combination might write the Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, for Bulletin No. 159, "A Mixture of Alfalfa and Smooth Brome Grass for Pasture."

Good grass eases a farmer's work. Once he has a thrifty stand of grass established, he can turn his live stock out to do the work of harvesting a crop for him.

Smooth Brome Grass thickened while blue stem grasses were thinned by drought. A thin spot in the pasture field was plowed up and seeded to brome in 1938. In June, 1939, a heavy hay crop was taken from it. . . . Perhaps the most widely used plan is to sow brome with alfalfa.

There's real value to such a stand of grass. . . . It was 3 years old when this photo was taken on the farm of a Lebanon County (Pa.) Hoffman customer.



WARM WATER FOR COWS

"Every time I eat dry crackers I am reminded of how much a cow on dry alfalfa needs frequent drinks"—said Elmer Wheeler of Indiana. So he put more drinking cups in his dairy barn, so his cows could drink as often as they pleased. Then he piped warmed water from his basement to the barn. He said he knows it takes feed to warm cold water, and that a cow will drink a larger amount if the chill is removed.

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"The Funk 'G 36' Hybrid did exceedingly well, making 86 bushels and a few pounds per acre. It stood up real well and did not blight like lots of the hybrid corn of other kinds that was raised around here. I tried four different kinds of hybrid this year and find this Funk 'G 36' superior to all other kinds."—F. W. Roberts, Mowrytown, Ohio.

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Good turf is important in cheap milk production. Lime and superphosphate form the answer. When phosphorus applications are made, they should be 500 or 600 pounds per acre. On limestone soils this application is the most important and should be made first; on other soils, the lime application should be the most important. In all cases, both should be used, but possibly in alternate years.

RYE GRASS

This is the American-grown seed. Often referred to as Domestic or Western-grown Italian Rye-grass type. It makes a quick growth. Will stand a lot of pasturing. Even when grazed way down, its sturdy plants make quick renewed growth when given the chance. Has long been overlooked by the great majority of Eastern farmers. Only recently has it been gaining much wider use. The big new use for it has been to sow in corn fields at the last cultivation. This affords a fine cover crop. Also stops erosion of the soil to a wonderful degree. . . . Valuable to mix with the clovers for high-altitude pastures. Makes a quick growth and produces excellent forage when planted with Ladino Clover. Does well with Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top and most other grasses. Seed is never very costly—in fact very cheap. And not much is required. About 20 pounds per acre when sown in corn or on truck crops. For later sowing, 25 to 35 pounds would be more advisable.

There seems to be much satisfaction resulting from the use of this seed. Growth has sometimes been but small when started in the very hot dry months. But with moisture and cooler weather the growth steps right along. Continues until too cold.

One fine feature—this rye grass does not become a pest, or hard to get rid of. It is classed as a one-winter annual. Probably will not survive the winters of all localities. But very popular in the East. Has a good, sizable, and very fibrous root system. When plowed, a good rye grass cover crop turns over like a real sod.

Provides a quick growth, and for that reason is usually a part of many mixtures. Is not intended for permanency, but makes a green top-growth until the more permanent grasses can have a chance to get established and carry on.

Rye Grass for Hay

On good soil, and under favorable conditions, the growth will likely be two to three feet, the year after sowing. The quality of the hay for feeding will be about equal to that of timothy. The younger the plants when cut for hay the better the feeding quality. If left go too long the growth becomes more wiry and unpalatable. . . . For pasture, the rye grass starts early, is a sure cropper, and is relished by all live stock.

Where corn follows corn, rye grass is most advisable as a cover crop. And also where there is washing away of the soil, or wasting by erosion. Our friends are strongly urged to use it for both these purposes.

English Rye Grass

This is the Perennial strain of Rye Grass. Lasts for years. Makes good, quick, rich grazing. Can be cropped close. Grows on any soil—not too wet. Relished by all live stock. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds per bushel.

RYE GRASS

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

A very hardy, perennial grass—grows from 30 to 60 inches high, in tufts. Makes a growth that is highly nutritious. Prefers well-drained soil, and seems to be specially well adapted to light sandy or gravelly land. Can be pastured, or is often used for hay. Makes a heavy yield of hay—which should be cut about the time of blooming. For pasture, comes on early in the spring, lasts until late in the fall.

Sowing Tall Meadow Oat with Red Clover, Alsike, and Orchard Grass is a good practice—as all have about the same maturity for haying. Because of the nature of this seed, use care in sowing to get proper coverage.

This is a wonderful grass for poor soils. Grows tall, rank and fast. Lasts for years. Hardy, deep-rooted, stands drought and cold. Sow 2 to 3 bu. per acre. 14 lbs. sold as 1 bushel.

MEADOW FESCUE

Often called English Blue. Grows anywhere but does better on low, damp locations. Hardy. Comes early—stands dry or freezing weather. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Fine for meadows. 40 pounds per acre. 24 pounds per bushel.

REED'S CANARY GRASS

This has become a great crop in the Far North and Western sections. Where they have wet, boggy land to contend with. Land that was worthless, swampy, has been sown to this grass and now produces very worth-while pasture, and often a number of tons of hay besides. Has been successful on uplands, too. Not suitable for sowing on acid soil.

Reed's Canary is a perennial grass. Stems spread rapidly underground, forming a thick tough sod—that lasts many years. May easily be eliminated by deep plowing.

May be sown spring or fall, or in early summer when spring conditions prevent seeding. When established, produces much pasturage throughout the season. Is best if kept grazed fairly close except in the fall. Sow 10 to 12 pounds seed per acre. Can be combined with other grasses. Where limited pasturing is practiced, two cuttings a year are sometimes possible. Leaves are broad, smooth and light green. This grass should help many a farmer convert heavy, wet, unused acreages into productive ground. If you have such a condition on your farm, try out a limited quantity of Reed's Canary.

BIRDGRASS (POA TRIVIALIS)

One of the abundant and valued pasture grasses of Northern Europe. Gaining wider use in Northern United States. Is best adapted to cool, moist soils. Thrives in shady places. Spreads by creeping branches on the surface of the ground—has no underground stems. In the Northern States remains green all summer. Further South becomes dormant in mid-summer except in shady places, then active again in the fall. Is best in Eastern pastures, if combined with other grasses.

Artificial Breeding: Michael Bradley, herdsman for the 600 or more cows at the Walker-Gordon Farms (N. J.), says: "We are doing more artificial breeding because it not only makes it possible to use fewer bulls, but it also enables us to check up closely on the condition of all cows as well as the bulls at time of breeding."

"My 'G 63' Hybrid Corn had the best root system and stood up the best of any corn I ever had. I think it will make at least 150 bushel ears per acre. We will want at least 1½ bushels for next year. This corn was a great advertisement here and I think there will be a lot more planted around here next spring."—*Ernest H. Fulmer, Montoursville, Pa.*

"The Variegated Canadian Alfalfa bought from you gave me the evenest stand I ever had . . . much pleased!"—*S. T. Witmer, Dauphin County, Pa.*

Orchards: A short, non-legume sod rotation is an efficient means of building up a depleted orchard soil. After a sod of any kind becomes thick, tree growth is checked and yields decline. Orchard sods should be turned under, or partially broken, frequently.



This is not the first crop . . . it's the second growth of Sudan Grass that came along quickly in dry weather, after crop No. 1 was cut off.

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"The Sudan Grass which we secured from you last year and planted according to your instructions, came up nicely and made a rapid growth and a lot of green succulent feed. This field of Sudan proved a life saver to our forty milking cows, as in extreme dry periods other pastures were dried up and brown whereas the Sudan Grass was green and stimulated our milk production."

—H. M. Pate, Delaware County, Pa.

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"I was well pleased with the Sudan Grass. I had a great crop of hay."—John F. Shoemaker, Mt. Bethel, Pa.

SUDAN GRASS

A life-saver on dairy farms, especially in drought years. Sudan supplies green pastures, in spite of dry weather, when other pastures start to disappear.

Costs very little to sow. 25 to 30 pounds of low-price seed are enough per acre.

As an emergency crop, Sudan Grass can be seeded at, or just after, corn-planting on up to August. Seed can be drilled or broadcast. Cover about a half inch. Often sowed with Soy Beans or Cow Peas.

Grows quickly. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days after planting. Second crop sometimes ready inside the next 45 to 50 days. The plants stool remarkably. Hay is equal to timothy hay. Analysis showed 8.2 per cent protein. For hay, cut when in bloom or a little earlier—about time heads appear.

Makes a leafy plant 5 feet or taller. Stands up well. Lodging is not often a problem. Relished by cattle and horses.

In good weather Sudan hay can be cut in the morning and raked next day. See that stems are dry enough before storing to avoid heating.

Does surprisingly well on poor soils. On good ground 3 tons of hay are often gotten per acre. Carrying capacity is high—stock can start working on it when about a foot high.

For one patron in Chester County, Pa., 4 acres of Sudan takes care of 20 cows for 4 weeks—even through the hottest weather. He sows heavily—about 70 pounds per acre. Sows winter rye in the fall, pastures it until late April. Then sows his Sudan on same ground—for continuous pasture until fall. Don't feed Sudan when leaves become frosted in the fall. This sets up a poison condition. There is no such danger through the main season of course.

HIGH YIELDS YEAR AFTER YEAR FROM "SHADELAND VICTORY" (Certified) OATS

Let's start right out by saying that this year's "Shadeland Victory" seed is extra fine.

And if you've ever planted this oats or lived anywhere near a man who did, you'll know this is important news.

Here's what a few of our customers say about the Shadeland Victory Seed they've gotten in the past.

"The yield, and their ability to take a licking under abnormal weather conditions, is an outstanding feature," from J. W. Cannon, Milford, Del. "The yield is well above that of anything I ever tried before," from R. S. Koch, Tamaqua, Pa. "From 6 acres I threshed 538 bushels, an average of almost 90 bushels per acre," from J. Pruss, New Paltz, N. Y. By the way, that 90 bushels per acre isn't at all unusual. We have plenty of reports of 80 to 90 bushels. Of GAINS of 20 bushels or more when "Shadeland Victory" was planted. It's a consistently heavy yielder. It stands up fine, stiff long straw, heads out well. Kernels are large and heavy, thin-hulled and of high-feeding value. It's the oats to depend on when the weather is bad, for it seems always to come through. There are plenty of reports from customers of big full crops when neighbors were hardly getting enough to pay for the threshing. The stiff heavy straw keeps down damage from wind and rain, and pulls it through.

Now to describe the seed we have for you this year. It comes from Washington and Oregon—the best oats seed sown in this country. And of that best, our grower wrote us, "90 acres averaged 90 bushels per acre of oats weighing 43 pounds per bushel." In 1937, he won highest award on them at the Pacific Live Stock Show in competition with the entire Northwest and Canada.

(See next page)



"Your Shadeland Oats did best of all oats around us—heavy yield, clean and plump berries."—Marvin M. Ux. New London, Ohio.

"Regarding your Shadeland Victory Oats as grown for hay—they are much superior to seeds purchased locally. Thicker, leafier stalks and larger heads. And they stood up remarkably well during the heavy rains of last summer."—J. E. Fagan, Marlton, N. J.

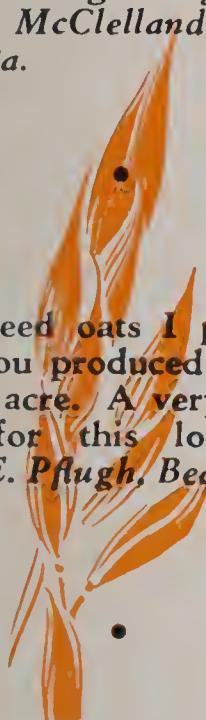
"We bought seed oats (Victory Shadeland) from your company. Had a yield of 76 bushels per acre from 23 A. We threshed 1,730 bushels. They are fine quality oats, clean and free from any foul stuff."—Clarence W. Neff. Flint, Mich.

(At Left)—What a satisfaction to get your hands in among a fine crop of heavy oats! Here is seed that will go a long way to help you enjoy such an experience this summer!



"We're well pleased with the yield of 83½ bushels an acre with your Shadeland Oats. This yield is rather unusual when one considers the very dry weather prevalent in the midst of the growing season."
—J. B. McClelland, Canonsburg, Pa.

"The seed oats I purchased from you produced 93 bushels per acre. A very unusual yield for this locality."
—Amos E. Pflugh, Beaver Falls, Pa.



Resolve to start keeping records this year. They help any farmer a whole lot—to know just which enterprises are making a profit.

"SHADELAND VICTORY" OATS (Continued)

The seed is big, plump, white—if we could pour a cup of this seed in your hand, you wouldn't even ask the price. that's how good it looks. The price will run above the average, not out of sight, but you won't need to worry about getting it back. We have a fair stock available, but at the rate "Shadeland Victory" has been making friends over the past few years, we'll still be short.

So we urge you to get your order in early. If you aren't acquainted with "Shadeland Victory," if you doubt it's as good as we say it is, plant it in competition with any oats you like. Compare it for heavy yield, fine quality, weight per bushel. That's the way many of our customers first learned what a difference in profit they could make with "Shadeland Victory."

"SHADELAND MARKTON" OATS Remarkably "SMUT-RESISTANT"

For 24 years "Shadeland Markton" has been used by growers in the Northwest who can't afford to gamble with crop losses. In this time it has earned the reputation of being immune to smut. We are proud to be able to offer you this distinctive variety for the third year with the same confidence as when we introduced it.

(See next page)

"SHADELAND MARKTON" (Continued)

"Shadeland Markton" is a heavy yielder. One 10-year average it stood 11 per cent higher in yield than Swedish Oats growing right alongside. James P. Reardon, Winchester, Va., reports of one 10-acre planting, "635 bushels of as fine oats as I ever saw . . . in spite of the fact that this community suffered with a rather severe drought."

Grains are long. Kernels are yellowish-white, with thin hulls. It is a mid-season ripener. Erect stalks, medium height.

Here is an oats that has come through fine when other oats was badly smut-damaged.

"SHADELAND ECLIPSE" (Certified)

"Side" or "Horse Mane" Type

If you like "side-type" oats, this is exactly what you want. For 25 years it has been yielding big crops—often over 90 bushels per acre. Grows vigorously, matures early. Heads grow large and fill uniformly. Straw is stiff, stands up well and grows to good length. Our seed is heavy, white, plump, thin hulled, clean of weeds, free from great admixture of other varieties.

"PATTERSON" OATS

We first offered this variety, developed at Penn State, in 1937, and since then it has been tried successfully throughout the state. Many farmers today won't grow any other kind. Many experimental plantings show it a yield leader. One 14-year test placed it first with an average of 63.9 bushels per acre. Straw is tall, stiff. Grain is light yellow, and though not extra heavy is almost all inside kernel. Ripens in mid-season. Pick it for reliable oats and depend on us for exceptionally fine seed.

SILVER MINE TYPE OATS

An old standby. Fine with Canada Peas for early green feed. Well liked for feeding in the sheaf. Makes large grains, soft hull, clean straw. Tree-type heads, grow long, yield well.

"I bought Shadeland Victory oats from you and was well pleased with it. Planted 10 acres and cut around the field 6 times with the mower, leaving about 8 acres. This I cut with the binder, and you know the weather we had last summer; rain, wind, and more rain and wind. I lost a lot of it in cutting and still paid the thrasher for 427 bushels of 35 lbs. oats straight from the thrasher. Thank you for your fine seed oats."—W. W. Johnston, Box K, Warwick, N. Y.

"The Shadeland Victory oats that I purchased from you certainly did fine. . . . Straw stood up well and produced a marvelous crop."—S. J. Mullendore, Rohrersville, Md.

Below is a picture showing how the Hoffman Shadeland strains of Seed Oats are kept up to their high-quality standard. . . . Stock seed is planted in rows—with spaces between. So the grower can go through each row, picking out any impurities or undesirable heads that may occur there.



"Sowed 10½ bushels your Swedish Select oats on 6 acres. Harvested 420 bushels nice oats, by measure. It would be still more bushels by weight. Was well pleased."—Walter Bewley, Embreeville, Pa.

"We have harvested the oats and found the heads very good indeed, a fine sort."—Miss F. E. McIlvaine, Glen Isle Farm, Downingtown, Pa.

"Many visitors have been here and seen your Swedish Select Oats, and say they have never seen anything like them."—W. F. Forsythe, Kimbolton, Ohio.

"The Funk 'G 235' corn was planted on rather poor soil and we had a very dry summer. The Hybrid husked out much better than the run of local grown seed this year. After the severe wind and rain storms we had during August, the Hybrid stood up straight while neighboring fields of general run corn were lying flat. We are very well satisfied with the Hybrid seed."—Mabel Donze, Wyoming, Del.



SWEDISH SELECT TYPE OATS

If you asked us for an oats that is popular with our customers, we'd deliver Swedish Select Type Oats. Why so popular? Because it is dependable. Because it is an early grower that gets down a good root system which pulls it through weather periods that often ruin other oats. Because it produces. At Wisconsin Experiment Station, a 10-year average showed "Swedish Select" 8½ bushels per acre ahead of other oats. A good, proven, branching type of oats with stiff straw that prevents lodging. Our seed is bright, plump, clean, free of weeds—bound to give a good account.

LOT "PEERLESS"—For those who want planting oats at a little above the cost of feed oats. Branching type, medium early. Users report pleasing results. Clean, sound, free of weeds, strong germination.

CANADA PEAS . . . Early Green Feed

"Canada Peas" are fine to produce early green feed and rich hay. Splendid pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. Besides being palatable, protein content is very high. Make a nutritious feed readily taken to. Plant very early in the spring. Growth is rapid, giving you a green feed when others are just getting started. Many farmers prefer "Canada Peas" combined with oats. The oats support the vines, make an even more palatable combination than peas alone. As a combination, use 1¼ bushels of each per acre. First drill peas 3 to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ to 2 inches deep. Pasture when about one foot high. Feed gradually at first to avoid bloating. To avoid trampling by stock, many folks mow "Canada Peas," feeding it green, or make it into hay. Cut when oats are comparatively green and peas have begun to form pods. After cutting, a new growth will appear, giving you a later crop of feed or pasture. Hog raisers—please read page 47.

SEED OATS—CANADA PEAS

ALL HYBRID CORNS ARE NOT ALIKE — far from it!

Some Hybrids DON'T Have
GREAT STRONG ROOTS

TO BRING UP A LOT OF FEED AND
ANCHOR THE PLANT SECURELY.



Some Hybrids DON'T Produce
FINE BIG EARS

ON NEARLY EVERY STALK WITH
HARDLY ANY NUBBINS.



Some Hybrids Just CAN'T
STAND UP STRAIGHT

THROUGH HARD STORMS. THEY
DON'T HAVE PROPER BREEDING.



Some Hybrids Are NOT
EASY TO HUSK

THERE'S A BIG DIFFERENCE. SOME
HAVE VERY THIN EARS.



Some Hybrids WON'T Produce
LOTS OF BIG LEAVES

THERE ARE SPECIAL HYBRIDS MADE
FOR DOING CERTAIN SPECIAL JOBS.



Be Safe! . . . Plant a **HOFFMAN FUNK "G" Hybrid**!

Real roots are important! That's what helps make these Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrids so successful. They're bred with wonderful root systems. Compare the "G" root (left) with the other hybrid. These "G" Hybrids have very deep, heavy, far-reaching, fibrous roots. Get hold of every bit of available moisture and plant feed. Keep the plant nourished during drought and other unfavorable conditions.

Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids have the breeding back of them that makes for "a good ear on every stalk." Amazing how few nubbins are found. Barren stalks are mighty scarce. Ears fill well. Grains average good size. Good length kernel. It's the ability of these "G" Hybrids to make so many heavy well-filled ears, that causes their record yields over such wide areas.

Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids certainly DO STAND UP! They are outstanding in the whole hybrid industry—because they have the stuff that takes storms and comes through them in fine shape. Where many other hybrids suffer badly, Breeding tells—and these "G" Hybrids have real breeding. Splendid root systems, plus strong, whippy stalks gives these "G" Hybrids extremely good standability!

Everywhere through the East farmers talk about how easy it was to husk their Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrid corn. Breaks off so easy. Yet the ears don't fall off. They stay there until you pull them. It's fun to husk these "G" Hybrids. Whether harvested with a machine or by the good old hand method. "G" Hybrids are bred to produce fine, short-shanked ears. You'll like this feature.

There are splendid Silage varieties in this family of Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids. Many folks never saw such leafiness before. Such big leaves, and so many of them. Some "G" Hybrids are fine for husking and also for silage. Others are best for silos in the North. Others in other areas. Let us help you choose a "G" Hybrid that will surprise you next summer! Like "G 63" did for H. F. Salhoff, Fredonia, N. Y. (Picture below.)

ANY HYBRID TO BE THE REALLY BEST HYBRID FOR YOU

MUST GIVE TOP YIELDS OF EAR CORN—OR SILAGE—OR BOTH

It's the yield that counts! You plant corn to get a crop. And you get real crops in planting these Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrids! Real crops of grain, or silage, or both! They've been making wonderful gains—15 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent more corn! Their good qualities are bred into them! They show in the crop! You want to know what these "G" Hybrids will do for you on your farm! That's where Hoffman stands ready to help

you. Because of a vast, expensive Planting, Testing, Proving Program through the past four years, in nearly all areas of the East, Hoffman has learned a great storehouse of facts about good and bad hybrids. You can gain the benefit from all this. Today Hoffman will share this knowledge with you, by recommending the hybrid seed you should plant in 1940. Place your confidence in Hoffman. You won't go wrong. See following pages.



Hoffman . . . PROVEN SO BY 4 YEARS OF ACTUAL PLANTING HERE IN THE EAST



Does Your Corn Stand Up Through Storms? Like the "G" Hybrid (above left) . . . No longer must you bother with "down" corn like the mess above!

Two of the greatest things about these Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrids are the fine yields they make, and the way they do stand up! They go through severe storms in fine shape. When other corn around them goes down—up they stand! In the whole hybrid industry, these "G" hybrids are outstanding.

WEATHERPROOF YOUR NEXT CROP

Plant this Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrid seed. It is the greatest corn-crop insurance you can buy. Many years' use in the West, four years here in the East, have proven its ability to defeat:

DROUGHT: The extra-fine root-systems of these "G" Hybrids get every bit of available moisture, every one of these hybrids is proven for drought resistance.

WINDSTORMS: Before any Funk "G" Hybrid goes into commercial production, special pulling machines register its strength of root and stalk. Must withstand gale velocity.

COLD SPRINGS: Cold resistance is bred into these "G" Hybrids, enabling them to withstand unseasonable cold, wet springs. "G" Hybrid vigor gives high germination.

HEAT: Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids resist broiling suns and hot winds. Heavily pollen-laden tassels shed enough pollen to set grain on all shoots. Leaves resist "firing"—continue to feed plant after hot spells.

EARLY FROSTS: "G" Hybrids mature on time, in locations where recommended. Growing seasons do not seriously delay predetermined maturity dates. Cold-resistant varieties keep right on maturing after frosts kill less hardy plants.

STORMY HARVEST: Don't worry about late harvesting. These "G" Hybrids stand upright! Strong short shanks hold up the ears. There at uniform height your ears remain until harvested. And because of their long husks and inherited resistance to ear-rot, you get sound quality grain!

ALL "G" SEED IS TREATED WITH SEMESAN, JR.

This is crop insurance for you. It pays! Certain diseases would be checked by this treatment, in case they would set in. Provides protection to seedlings in unfavorable weather.

"After husking Funk 'G 218' Hybrid Corn we found that it yielded more bushels per acre than all the other Hybrid Corn we planted. We had four other kinds of Hybrid Corn. We will want about 5 bushels of Hybrid Corn to plant next season."—
J. Stanley Marple, Spring House, Pa.

"My Funk 'G 30' Hybrid Corn did exceptionally considering the chance it had. It husks at least a third easier. My other corn blowed down and the Hybrid stood straight."—Boyd Dilley, Mill point, W. Va.

A GREAT BREEDER AT WORK WITH GREAT HYBRIDS USING SOME OF THE BLOOD-LINES OF A GREAT OLD VARIETY ➔

The great old variety is "Lancaster County Sure Crop." The breeder is Dr. J. R. ("Jim") Holbert, of the Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Examine this picture. It shows two types of corn. Notice how different they are. One has thick, very upright leaves. The other is very short, with great tassels. This picture could show only two, out of some twenty different types that were growing in this nursery. But they were all different! Tall, short, leafy, long-eared, short-eared—all sorts. But—all of them were coming out of original Lancaster County Sure Crop!

Careful inbreeding by Dr. Holbert has broken apart the different blood-lines that went to make up the original corn. By this inbreeding program, Dr. Holbert identifies the good traits and the bad. Discards the bad. Keeps the good. They are later used in making good single-crosses, finally becoming a part of a great Funk "G" Hybrid. A number of today's very good Funk "G" Hybrids have some Lancaster County Sure Crop blood in them.

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"As you know, it has been a rather hard season for growing crops, but in measuring the yield, I found I had gotten 85 bushels of corn per acre, of which 99 per cent was hard, of the Funk 'G 63' Hybrid I purchased from you last spring. The average yield in this section is in the neighborhood of 50 to 55 bushels of open-pollinated corn to the acre. Of course, I also noticed the uniformity of the ears and that the corn was much easier, on the men and myself, to husk."—George Gould, Effort, Pa.



REAL BREEDING BACK OF HOFFMAN'S FUNK "G" HYBRIDS

More than 100,000 plants are self-pollinated (inbred) each summer, in the Funk "G" Breeding Nurseries. All this is done by hand in less than three weeks—by an army of skilled workmen. This is all done to develop new Funk "G" Inbreds. It takes 5 to 7 years of this careful hand-inbreeding to develop and fix into one inbred the desired characteristics. . . . Then those inbreds must be tested for a similar period of time, before they can qualify for worthy parents for the famous Funk "G" Hybrids. Then after proper mating of pairs of such inbreds, result the "single-crosses." These are studied, tested, and if they come up to rigid requirements, they are selected for the next step, namely double-crossing. The resulting double-cross, after years of testing and proving, is then offered to you as an established Funk "G" Hybrid. . . . This is no work for careless, or ignorant, or lazy people. It requires the highest talent and care with every single step, through all those many years.

MUST HYBRID SEED BE BRED LOCALLY?

The answer is "No." Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrid Seed is so different from regular corn. It must not first be acclimated before it is good for local planting! That is often true about regular, open-pollinated varieties. But this hybrid seed, where the parentage (pollenizing) is controlled by definite fixed methods—HAS BEEN produced in Spain, Australia, and other far-away places—and when planted in various places back here in America, has done just as well as local seed!

HYBRID CORN



FIRST PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA OF HOFFMAN'S FUNK "G" HYBRID SEED—1939

Part of this year's supply of "G" Hybrid Seed was grown here in Lancaster County. Three different "G" Hybrids. From certain pairs of proper-mating pure-line single-crosses bred by Funk Bros. in Illinois. Hundreds visited these fields. They saw complete isolation from other corn fields. Two widely different parent-plants being crossed in each field. Tassels pulled by hand from every seed-ear stalk. Most careful supervision and checking of every operation.

When harvested, the seed-ears were carefully put through the Hoffman Drying Plant. Inspected one ear at a time. Shelled, cleaned and graded over two brand new special machines. Then treated and made ready for your orders.

NEW HYBRID SEED EVERY YEAR? WHY?

There is just one time when hybrid corn is at its very peak of perfection. Namely, the seed that you plant this first time! After you plant it—it won't produce hybrid seed. Because you just have one strain—not two highly bred single crosses. The pollen that makes your crop may come from any other stalk in your field, or your neighbor's. Your pollinating is out of control. Planting the corn you grow will grow a crop for you, of course. But less of a crop—by 15 per cent or more! It will have less power to withstand storms and drought. Less resistance to disease and insect attacks. New "G" Hybrid seed costing you only \$1 an acre is mighty cheap seed. Plant only New Hybrid Seed every year!



"The Funk 'G 55' Hybrid produced 88 bushels to the acre outyielding four different varieties from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. No blank stalks. All ears of uniform height, not high. Stood the wind much better and ripened as early as any of the others. We had a fine stand and from the light soil we have, the yield was very good. Hybrids for me every time from now on. The four other varieties were open-pollinated."—
Wm. C. Kellermier, Steubenville, Ohio.

"I planted two bushels of Funk's 'G 94' Hybrid Corn in the spring of 1939. This corn stood up very well and while filling silo with the ensilage harvester it was a pleasure to work in the field as practically every stalk was standing. The stalks carried good ears and appears to be of heavy yielding corn."—
Howard B. Bomberger, Lebanon, Pa.

124 BUSHELS PER ACRE ← —SHELLED CORN

That was the actual yield on measured acreage, after its moisture content was reduced to 15 per cent. . . . A fine big yield of course. But not hard to understand. Look at those ears! Lots of them! All good, well-filled ears—one on every stalk! Standing straight up! No spoiled corn here. One York County, Pa., customer reported the hard-to-believe-but-true yield in 1939 of over 145 bushels per acre from his Hoffman Funk "G 218" field.



HERE'S "HUG," HOFFMAN'S
"HYBRID MAN"

The past four years he has put in the hardest work of his life—most all of it on hybrid corn. Planning, testing, supervising, proving—which are the right hybrids for Hoffman patrons to plant. He'll be glad to talk over or write you about hybrid corn.

Many farmers have told us they didn't know what the "silk" was for on corn. Each silk is there to help produce one grain of corn. Without silks, no grains would appear. . . . Notice these extra-long silks on this ear Hug is holding. It is one of the vigorous inbreds used in making famous "G" Hybrids.



"CRIB-RUN" "G 218"

Where are the nubbins? They "ain't"! That's the beauty of these Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrids. Here's one place where real breeding tells! Each stalk gives its good ear. Poor ears are very scarce.

DIFFERENT GRADINGS OF "G" HYBRID SEED—BUT NOT DIFFERENT QUALITIES!

Because of its extra-high breeding—ALL THE GRAINS on each "G" Hybrid ear have EQUAL VALUE FOR PLANTING! The tip grains, the middle grains, the butt grains, the round grains, and the flat grains! This has not been the common idea about regular open-pollinated corns. . . . But it certainly is true of these "G" Hybrids. It's been proven hundreds and hundreds of times. Each of these grades will produce equal-quality crops!

The difference in this seed is simply in the shape of the grains—the reproducing value of each is the same. The "Flat" gradings command the highest price, the Medium and Regular Rounds sell for less . . . the Large Rounds for still less.

HERE ARE MANY FINE "G" HYBRIDS— BUT WHICH ONE SHALL YOU ORDER?

If a full description was printed in this catalog about each one of these twenty or more Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrids . . . you would be greatly confused. So that's why details are not given herein. Just note these numbers—each one a different and distinct hybrid:

"G 7"	"G 10"	"G 12"	"G 15"	"G 20"
"G 30"	"G 36"	"G 46"	"G 55"	"G 63"
"G 86"	"G 88"	"G 94"	"G 100"	"G 123"
"G 125"	"G 130"	"G 135"	"G 218"	"G 235"

Plus several others!

To make it easy for you, and help us to help you—will you please do this? Leave the selection of your proper "G number" to us. On the back of the Order Sheet mailed with this book, you will notice several blank spaces. Please write your answers in those spaces. With your answers and our four years' testing-and-proving experience, we will select your proper "G numbers." We ask for your confidence. Each man's order gets personal attention! Planting this seed will bring you a surprising and profitable experience.

SPECIAL CORN-PLANTER PLATES

It costs only a small sum to get the right plates—with proper size holes. Each bag of "G" Hybrid seed has a tag, telling what number plates to get. The grading done to this seed is so exacting, that by getting the special rings, your stand will be more even and your crop improved because of it. Proper planting plates are strongly urged!

HYBRID CORN



INVEST IN HOFFMAN'S EXTRA QUALITY SEED FOR EXTRA BIG CORN CROPS FROM THESE FINE OLD VARIETIES

In our efforts to secure for our customers the best Hybrid Corn for Eastern use, we haven't overlooked the many farmers who still want the regular old-fashioned or "open-pollinated" types of corn. And if you've been hearing about results from our Hybrid Corn, don't let these hybrid records blind you to the fact that for over 30 years Hoffman's Seed Corn has had no superior. When farmers have wanted results—full cribs, heavy ensilage, early crops, vigorous producers—they have selected the variety that met their need and depended on Hoffman for seed. Sometimes that seed has cost them a few cents more per acre—but they've looked at the extra bushels on the other end, and they know by experience they get their money's worth! Most popular of all these Hoffman varieties is

"LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP"

Note ears above. Then read what customers say about it:

"—a great yielder of nice long ears and lots of nice leafy stalks. I've given up planting any other corn but 'Sure Crop.' It never has failed me yet for husking nice ears. It seems to grow in all kinds of weather; it sure is a winner."—E. G. Lewis, Putnam Station, N. Y.

"—I husked 2187 bushels of ears from it (12½-acre field) and hauled 14 big loads of fodder. A record breaker for this part of the country. I figure I just had an extra crib of corn more than I would have had from any other corn."—R. A. Lawver, Lewistown, Pa.

"I have had good success with the Lancaster Sure Crop Corn each year that I have planted it. It makes more silage to the acre than any other."—*Samuel Smith, Lima, Ohio.*

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"I planted your Lancaster Seed Corn last year and had the best crop I have ever raised. Some of the ears measured 15 inches. I can recommend your seed."—*Andrew J. Pegler, Wexford, Pa.*

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"I had an excellent crop of ensilage corn from the Lancaster County Sure Crop I bought of you."—*B. L. Gardiner, Canajoharie, N. Y.*

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"The best crop of corn raised on our farm was from Hoffman's Lancaster County Sure Crop seed. 656 bushel baskets full from 4½ acres."—*Philip L. Long, New Stanton, Pa.*

"In all my silo experience which now covers about 45 years the Lancaster County Sure Crop is the best all-around corn for both silo and the corn crib that I have ever raised. It is surely well named Sure Crop. It never disappoints you wet or dry."—F. I. Heim, Alliance, Ohio.

"I am enclosing a snapshot of our field of Lancaster Sure Crop Corn, raised in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. It is the finest crop we ever raised. The stand was from 12 to 16 feet and well eared. While we cut it for ensilage, we could have had a fine crop of ears by letting it stand for another week or ten days. You may look forward for another order for Lancaster Sure Crop."—J. H. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For the last 5 years I used your Lancaster Sure Crop with good results."—Wm. Hambrecht, Millington, Md.

"Lancaster County Sure Crop is the best ever. No ears less than 12 and 14 inches long, and some that were 16 inches long of hard corn."—E. Ensminger, Geneva, Ohio.

"We appreciate your prompt service. For the past several years we have been planting your Lancaster Sure Crop and have always had success with it."—Paul E. Kohler, Churchville, Pa.

(At Right)—Jacob Ernst, of Northampton County, Pa.—shown here—says he likes Hoffman Sure Crop to fill his crib and Red Cob Ensilage for his silo.

"LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP"

"—We have taken over 4600 bushels, or over 92 bushels to the acre. The corn is of excellent quality, the best ever grown on this farm."—C. P. Stokes, Chestertown, Md.

"—Most everybody in this district had a crop failure on corn, but mine from your seed was the best by far that I ever grew."—H. Maxwell, Lower Bank, N. J.

There is the evidence from four states, and there is plenty more. It is a money-making, sure-cropping corn. It might not be what you want for shows, but if you are looking for full cribs, full silos, put your money into Hoffman's "Sure Crop." It produces good big ears of hard corn of a rich yellow color. They run 12, 14, 16 rows with a thin cob. Grains are somewhat square, and they don't leave between-row gaps—you'll get a bushel of corn out of 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Tests show that "Sure Crop" is richer in protein also.

If you put a considerable quantity of ears in your silo along with stalks, after the grains are well glazed, then plant Hoffman's "Sure Crop," for it will give you just what you want.

It grows tall, leafy stalks—develops early and matures early, and will withstand drought. And you don't have to worry about your soil. Of course, you'll get a better crop with good, rich soil, but you'll get a sure crop on soils where other corns would fail and under conditions where adjoining fields dry up. And you can depend on it for a crop well into the North.

We introduced "Sure Crop" in 1912, and if we could have one small part of the money it's made for farmers since then, we would be wealthy indeed.

The seed that we have for you was grown right here in Lancaster County. Where we could watch it every week. And pick just what we wanted of the best, from the most popular variety of open-pollinated corn we know.



Hoffman's**"WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT"**

For a medium early corn that matures nicely in Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio (except in higher altitudes) depend on "White Cap Yellow Dent," which G. G. Grelling, Norwood, Pa., says "is as fine a corn as I've ever raised." It is a big yielder—J. E. Remsburg, of Sharpsburg, Md., reported 90 bushels per acre. Ears are white, but when shelled the sides of the grain show a good healthy yellow. It's a good husking corn, one of the best, and you'll get lots of shelled corn, for the ears are compact, cob not too large, rows set close and grains are long and wide. You'll find it far better than most corns if your soil is average or poor.

It's a famous prize-winning strain; and its good ears from stalk after stalk will give you a profitable crop.

"REID'S YELLOW DENT"

E. M. Hanna, Spring Creek, W. Va., wrote us last year, "I had a yield of 198 bushels from your Reid's, and it's really the finest quality we've ever raised."

If this is the variety you want—and it's a good, practical yellow corn that turns in good crops—we have some good seed ready for you. "Reid's" is grown very successfully in Southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia—does well except in the higher altitudes. The ears are compact with a thin red cob and deep yellow grains. Regular rows set closely on cob.

"EARLY 90-DAY YELLOW"

Plant a few acres of this to have early corn before the usual varieties are ready to husk. No need to buy outside corn. Ears are medium, cobs are thin, grain a rich golden yellow. Often grows two ears per stalk. In Northern States you can rely on this when standard varieties won't mature.

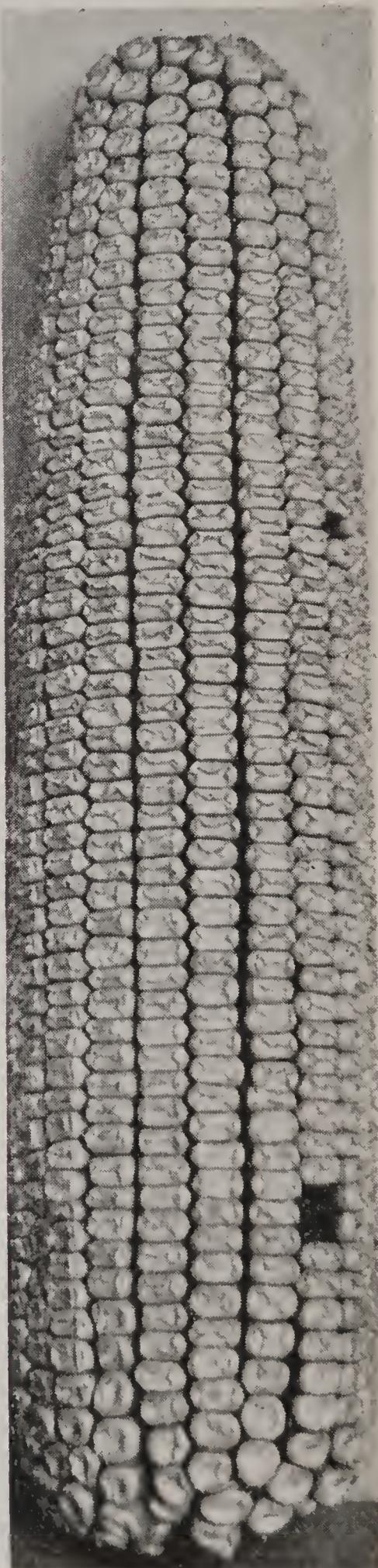
"WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES"

If you are looking for a practical variety that grows dependable fodder grow this one. It also fills cribs where the season is long enough. It will never take a prize—ears run all colors from red to yellow, but dairymen like it for silage feed. It is really a fine corn, the true strain of a great silage variety and widely used in the North.

"EUREKA ENSILAGE"

If you must depend on silage for extra long periods, you can depend on Eureka. It makes a very leafy plant, growing to great heights. Alan Day, Chatham, N. J., reports "it was as tall as 16 feet 4 inches" last year. Naturally, it is a favorite with dairy farmers, and we sell a lot of seed through all the East. It's Virginia-grown seed, too late for maturing grain in Northern sections, but if you grow it for your silo, you won't be disappointed.

"I will O. K. White Cap Yellow Dent as the best I have ever grown. Planted 40 acres, and got 2,400 bushels of good sound corn. No mold or soft corn in the entire crop."—Royden H. Bowman, Norristown, Pa.



It takes more than a cutter, a blower and a man to fill a silo. . . . Let Hoffman's Quality Seed Corn work for you this summer. It will play a real part in your silo filling work.

“Your Eureka Ensilage corn yielded very well last year and it was as tall as 16 feet, 4 inches.”—Alan Day, Chat-ham, N. J.

“The Long's Champion Yellow Corn did well for me considering the chance it had. A severe hailstorm passed over it, just as it began to blossom. Blades were cut into shreds. But with all this, we had a very good yield of fine corn. I like it very much.”—J. T. Leavel, Mt. Crawford, Virginia.

“Your Improved Leaming Corn produced the most ears of any ensilage corn I ever planted. Germination was fine. It grew very fast. Stalks were stocky and stood up well.”—H. E. Palmer, Wayne County, Pa.

“Your Eureka Ensilage proved very satisfactory. Planted four acres and filled a silo 12 x 40 to the very top. Ears were well formed, and the silage is of the highest quality.”—L. L. Gadd, Centerville, Md.



“LONG'S CHAMPION YELLOW”

O. B. Shoemaker, Mullica Hill, N. J., reports that our “Long Champion,” planted beside his own corn, produced 20 more bushels per acre. We have other reports running as high as 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. . . . Not for poor soil. . . . But take good soil . . . feed it well, and “Long's Champion” will give you a crop you'll be proud of!

It's a little too late for Northern sections, although we get good crops here in Lancaster County. It produces a big, smooth ear, yellow deep grains—and plenty of them. In Northern and New England States, it is a favorite for silage, producing heavy tonnage, rich in feeding value. In fact, many growers prefer it to the regular silage types.

“IMPROVED LEAMING”

Called “rough and ready” by some folks because it is reliable for almost any soil. Surprising yields from poorer soils—fine results from well-drained, fertile land. Grain is rich yellow, wedge-shaped and of good depth. The ear is well filled at both ends and between the rows. Red cob, medium size 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Good for fodder because of numerous wide leaves and thick stalks, though not extra tall.

“EARLY LEAMING”

One of the earliest yellow corns, well adapted for higher locations. Small ears, small cobs with grains of good size, coming low on the stalk.

“JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE”

Late—good silage because of its heavy leafy growth—big tonnage. Good husking variety. Produces well on poorer soils.

“EARLY BUTLER”

This is the true type strain and our supply is limited, so if you rely on this for your early corn, don't delay. We have good reports on it—J. A. Sutton, Warren County, Pa., husked 110 bushels from one measured acre. The ears aren't large, but you'll get a crop! If you live in Northern sections, you can rely on it.

"EXTRA EARLY CLARAGE"

Produces crops of good hard corn in Northern sections. Is really dependable as an early variety. If you've tried the others unsuccessfully, trust this one. The ear is of nice type, rich golden color. D. Lenker, Northumberland County, Pa., reported 170 bushels ear corn to the acre from "Early Clarage."

"RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE"

Special Virginia-grown ensilage corn that produces sweet, tender, juicy feed. Big tonnage producer, stalks have short joints, plenty of leaves. It grows a white corn on a red cob. Gives good hard ears in long seasons. You won't get ears from this corn in the North.

"GOLDEN QUEEN"

Rich yellow corn, high in feed value, good-sized ears with nice even rows. Grain is medium sized. This is a good show corn that matures in mid-season and is quite popular in South-eastern Pennsylvania. While it has tall, well-leafed fodder, it won't produce matured ears in the Northern counties.

"8-ROW YELLOW FLINT"

Grow this corn where your season is too short for the standards—in higher or colder sections you'll find it profitable. Eight rows of yellow grains to ears which run 9 to 11 inches long—often two ears to a stalk. If you like to grow "Flint" corn, here is a good producer.

"We husked around 150 bushels from two acres of your Extra Early Clarage Corn, and many more bushels were left on the stalks that went into the silo. Produces lots of ears, and makes good corn for silage purposes."—Irving E. Skinner, Mohawk, N. Y.

"I have used your Red Cob White Ensilage Corn for four years. Like it very much. Runs about 25 tons to the acre for us and grows a fine ear on every good stalk. Makes very fine silage."—S. E. Stanton, Nicholson, Pa.



"I bought your Golden Queen seed corn and am very well pleased with it. I had a real nice crop despite the dry season."—Howard W. Burtner, Keedysville, Md.

These twins look mighty proud of their daddy's corn. And well they should be, for those ears came from another set of twins you'll find on the farms of a great many Hoffman customers—we mean Good Seed Corn—Good Corn Crops. They go together!

KEEP BIRDS FROM PULLING
YOUR CORN

"Last spring, crows were nearly as thick as flies in this section, and to my knowledge I didn't lose a stalk on account of them"—that's what Mark Anthony, Marion Center, Pa., says about the results from Crow Repellent.

This "crop saver" has been used successfully for over twenty years. In terms of results, it's more effective and economical than any other material. Costs are 7 to 10 cents to use per acre, and it's easy to apply—and that's a mighty small cost to protect your crop.

Not only does it eliminate damage to your crop by crows, blackbirds, woodchucks, squirrels, and other corn-pulling birds and animals. It protects seed from rotting, insures larger yields, saves cost and labor of replanting. Doesn't clog the planter. Non-poisonous—keeps pests away.

1-qt. can—enough for 4 bushels of seed corn	\$1.75
1-pt. can—enough for 2 bushels	1.00
1/2-pt. can—enough for 1 bushel . . . . .	.60

(Postage paid to your address)

THIS DUST-TREATMENT INCREASES
CORN YIELDS—SEMESAN, JR.

YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR CORN YIELD FROM 5 TO 15 PER CENT—SIMPLY BY TREATING THE SEED WITH NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN, JR., BEFORE PLANTING! It's been proved beyond a doubt!

You've noticed in your own fields how some plants are stunted as compared to others. This is largely the result of attacks on the germinating seed by fungi and molds, especially when such attacks are aided by cold, wet weather.

The only answer is to TREAT SEED BEFORE PLANTING.

New Improved Semesan, Jr., CONTROLS diseases before they get a start. Checks seed, root and stalk rotting. Means improved stands and better yields. Plant earlier with greater safety. Treatment is easy. Simply mix the dust and seed together for 2 or 3 minutes. Costs about 1 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per acre. Two ounces are enough to treat 1 bu. seed.

Tests on 45 farms showed increases up to 8 bushels per acre with treated seed. Overwhelming evidence that it will pay YOU to use New Improved Semesan, Jr., as insurance for better corn crops and profits.

4-oz. can, \$0.30; 1-lb. can, \$0.75; 5-lb. can, \$3.00.



"I like your Crow Repellent. I had no trouble with crows and pheasants pulling my corn. Some of my neighbors did not use it, and they had lots of pulling by birds." — Irwin L. Kratz, Morwood, Pa.

"I have always obtained a strong healthy stand of corn free from any disease or pest by using Semesan, Jr., and Crow Repellent on corn. I am glad to further say that I have used your seeds for over twenty years and of whatever kind they have always given best results." — Chas. P. MacGill, Pulaski, Virginia.

Within the tiny seeds a man plants is the making of a failure or successful crop. Certain seeds can carry diseases that will ruin crops. If such a thing happens, that's bad luck for everyone. One sure way to help overcome such risks is to treat seed before planting it.

CORN TREATMENT



Here is the crop from one single hill of Hoffman Bliss Triumph Seed. A fine yielder of very good early potatoes.

If there is one crop where it pays to plan for results before you buy your seed, it is potatoes. That's why we've always been so extra careful of the seed we offer you. For what you plant has a mighty important bearing on whether all your work will be worth anything. Note these fine varieties—every one CERTIFIED.

"BLISS TRIUMPH" (Certified)

Earliest of the Pink Varieties

If early potato crops mean premium prices to you, you'll find "Bliss Triumph" (Early) a real money-maker. An improvement over the original "Red Bliss," earlier than "Cobblers" by a week to ten days, "Bliss Triumph" delivers heavy yields of elongated flat tubers, nice in appearance, unexcelled in quality. Grown with extreme care for you in Northern Pennsylvania.

GRASS SILAGE FOR CHICKENS

What's good for the cow is good for the chicken, too, say two Cumberland County, N.J., poultrymen. One has used alfalfa ensiled with molasses for his poultry feeding. Another has preserved green wheat and soy beans with molasses. . . . Maybe the silo on the poultry farm may be closer than realized today.

"PENNIGAN" (Certified)

Often Produces Over 400 Bushels per Acre

Extremely hardy, excellent in cooking quality, outstanding in yield, "Pennigan" (Certified) is a fine white rural type potato. "Michigan Russets" and "Pennsylvania McCormick" varieties were crossed, 40,000 seedlings grown from the crossing, before "Pennigan" was finally selected as the finest type—reasons enough why this potato is a favorite. Maturity similar to "Russet." Our seed is true-strain, disease-free, from splendid crops, and comes direct from the area that bred this heavy yielding variety.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN "RUSSET" (Certified)

A hardy grower, easy to harvest and store, resistant to disease, this famous "Russet" strain gave one yield of 629 bushels per acre in Bucks County, Pa. Our seed is produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes everything undesirable. Top-notch and dependable.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (Certified)

One of the best liked standard potatoes grown, and of the very finest in eating qualities. A later-maturing type of Maine grown seed—and no variety has more friends.

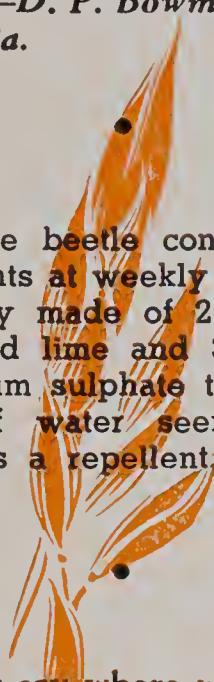
"We are very well pleased with your Funk 'G 7' Hybrid Corn. The field in which it was planted has raised a crop of corn each year for the past eleven years with very little commercial fertilizer, but subject to a crop of green manure and a top dressing of barnyard manure each year. The corn was planted May 27th with ensilage corn on each side of the plot. A wind and heavy rain tangled the open-pollinated variety badly, but the hybrid remained standing in good shape. We intend to plant Funk 'G 7' for our regular field corn next year and some variety of hybrid with some larger stalk growth for our ensilage. We believe that it would be a simple matter to double the yield which we obtained, as we were merely testing the hybrid for our own satisfaction."—Kenneth McBroom, Jamestown, Pa.

Before so long, farmers will have plenty of manure to scatter on the land. Adding 50 to 100 pounds of phosphate fertilizer to each load is an efficient way to applying a complete fertilizer to the soil.

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"Your Hybrid 'G 15' pleased me. It was better in foliage and had a better root system than open-pollinated varieties. The open-pollinated corn made 103 bushels per acre compared with 132 bushels per acre of the hybrid."—D. P. Bowman, Saltsburg, Pa.

Japanese beetle control. Use repellents at weekly intervals. A spray made of 20 pounds hydrated lime and 3 pounds aluminum sulphate to 50 gallons of water seems quite good as a repellent.



"I must say where we dipped the potatoes with Semesan Bel we positively had no scab. Where we had not used it I feel sure to say over 50 per cent were scabby. We expect to use it on all of our seed potatoes this year."

"NITTANY" (Certified)—Early, Prolific

Imagine 450 bushels per acre of fine white tubers of finest cooking quality, maturing a week to ten days earlier than the "Cobbler"! That's "Nittany" (Certified), an early type developed from the "Cobbler" strain which has shown 20 per cent greater yields over six-year tests covering 20 counties.

"Nittany" is more resistant to Mosaic and Leaf-roll. And though maturity may appear the same—stems and leaves dying about the same time—"Nittany" can be dug earlier.

Our seed is of splendid stock direct from growers in Northern Pennsylvania. Here is a dependable seed for profits.

"IRISH COBBLER" (Certified)

Of this old reliable we are able to offer you extra-fine Maine-grown seed. A fine, early, heavy-yielding standard crop potato. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well.

"KATAHDIN" (Certified)

A newer variety. Oval-shaped—very smooth—shallow eyes. Matures a little before "Green Mountain." Fine yielder. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage.

INCREASE YOUR POTATO YIELD

Dip-Treat with Improved "SEMESAN BEL"

Prevent disease from rotting your seed and sprouts, weakening your plants, and reducing the stand, quality and yield of your crop. Improved SEMESAN BEL offers you a quick, easy, low-cost method of controlling Rhizoctonia, scab and other surface seed-borne diseases.

Results are remarkable. Practical applications show you can expect an average increase in yield over a period of years of about 10 per cent. Yet it costs so little—2 cents to 3 cents per bushel, one pound treating 60 bushels of seed. Treatment is simple—simply quick-dip in solution, and plant.

Don't let disease rob you of potato profits. Treat ALL your seed, including certified. Insure full, improved yields.

4-oz. tin	\$0.50	1-lb. tin	\$1.50
5-lb. tin	6.50	25-lb. pail	30.00



DO SOY BEANS MAKE HAY?

Does the picture below answer the question?

Soy Beans used to be talked about as an important soiling crop. That was before their feeding value was so clearly demonstrated—before it was realized that they can be depended upon when drought reduces normal hay yields. If you haven't thought of Soy Beans seriously, consider these facts:

The Soy Bean is a useful hay producer. Live stock like it. Horses, sheep and hogs will thrive on it. Either as leguminous roughage or (as in the case of hogs, particularly) as bean meal. For dairy cows, the hay containing beans has been proved the equivalent of alfalfa in milk production. And it costs less. It is the richest protein grain. The richest nitrogen roughage. Is a leguminous soil builder if inoculated. Fits well in rotations.

Soy Beans will grow well on a wide range of soils, if you follow a few simple rules. Don't plant too early—wait till after corn planting time. Don't drill too deep. Be sure to inoculate your seed. If you don't, it will take value out of your soil instead of putting nitrogen into it. If your soil is sour, lime before planting.

Farmers use several methods for mixed ensilage. Some plant the Soy Beans with their corn. Others plant the two crops in separate fields and mix as they are put into the silo. We know of some cases where Soy Beans are being used as soil builders alone—they were planted on poor land and the entire crop plowed under.



"I think the Wilson Black Soy Beans are just fine and will give them the preference of other varieties. I cut two crops last season off of one sowing and they sure make fine feed. I will be in the market for another supply in the spring."—J. H. Parker, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

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"We got good results from your Wilson Soy Beans. I like them on account of the finer stalks. Stock eats stem and all. The other kinds that I have tried grow so big a stem and the stock won't eat them."—Albert Showalter, Leroy, W. Va.

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"We had very good success with Wilson Black Soy Beans and like them. They are wonderful forage."—W. J. Sturgeon, Kittanning, Pa.

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"Wilson Black Soy Beans are superior to any other variety and I have tried several. They may not make the biggest growth but make the finest quality of hay."—Chas. D. Wilson, Lionville, Pa.

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"We have found the Funk 'G 218' Hybrid Corn stands up better in windstorms. Because we use all our corn for silage, we think we get more corn off the acre of the hybrid corn. The roots go deeper into the ground, thus making it much stronger. We had the two types of corn planted side by side on a 14-acre field, and therefore, we were able to judge fairly as to which served our needs better."—Frank E. Cooper, Iselin, N. J.

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Soy Bean hay is provided quickly, in fine quantity. . . . And in quality the equal of many other better-known crops. . . . Let Soy Beans be of help to you in any emergency.



Soy Bean seed should always be inoculated. This New Jersey customer (shown above) knows the truth about good Soy Bean seed and Hoffman's Inoculant.

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"I have been using Hoffman's seeds for the past ten years. The Manchu Soy Beans I sowed last year made a good stand. Stood from 30 to 36 inches high. They make excellent green feed."—L. W. Kline, Cresson, Pa.

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Grass silage makes economical feed for the production of milk. Is very acceptable when pasture is short. A life-saver in areas where beetles have become very bad. Some folks who pass on milk quality, claim that grass silages are superior to corn in producing quality milk.

"WILSON BLACK" SOY BEANS

Twenty bushels of beans per acre are easy with "Wilson Black." Thirty-bushel yields have often been reported. Beans are medium size, jet black. Yet the bean crop does not make the "Wilson" such a favorite—it is also one of the best hay producers. Its wonderful growth, with slender stems and branches—6 feet tall on good ground, 4 feet tall even on poor ground—assures you more hay of better quality. Early enough to mature beans in Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and south of these points. It produces a good crop of beans on poor soil, a better crop of forage on good soil. If you have never grown Soy Beans start with "Wilson's"—no matter what you want—hay, foliage, bean meal, soiling, green manuring—this variety has it.

"MANCHU" SOY BEANS

Tall, erect and bushy—which makes it popular in Pennsylvania and nearby states. Produces quantities of medium-sized yellow beans, which mature in about 110 days. Good for forage and for hogging down. Doesn't lose beans easily by shelling out. The quality of this seed is recommended as clean of foul matter—and of sound tested growth.

"VIRGINIA"

A good hay and forage Soy Bean for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey and Southern Pennsylvania. Very productive. Produces beans brown in color.

"ILLINI"

The earliest maturing of the Yellow Soy Beans—fully two weeks earlier than "Manchu." Produces good hay. Makes heavy crops of beans.

MIXED SOY BEANS

Serve well as a cover crop to turn under. Of good quality, sound germination. Free from weeds. Saves something in seed cost, because cannot be sold as any one straight unmixed strain.

"I planted 9 acres with one bushel of Funk 'G 63' Hybrid. My other corn turned out 80 bushels of ears for the one acre while the Hybrid turned out 100 bushels per acre. The Hybrid was standing up straight while the other was down. You could tell to the very row which was which. The Hybrid was easier to husk. The ears were better filled out, more the same size, not as long, but much more even and every stalk had one ear of corn on it. The Hybrid had much better fodder. The husks on the ears died much sooner but the stalks still stayed green while most of the other corn was the other way."—John Lott, Gettysburg, Pa.

SOY BEANS

Hoffman's**BARLEY**

"WISCONSIN PEDIGREE" BARLEY

Popular variety of bearded, 6-row type. Often outyields other strains 6 to 8 bushels per acre. Tall, vigorous grower, stiff in the straw.

"VELVET" BARLEY

Grows smooth beards—without the sharp barbs. Safe to feed. Matures early, yields well, long straw. We also offer "WISCONSIN 38," a distinct velvet type.

"BEARDLESS" BARLEY

A fine nurse crop for spring-sown alfalfa, also for grain. Erect straw.

"ALPHA" (2-ROW) BARLEY

A tall, good-yielding bearded variety developed in New York State. Well adapted also for Northern Pennsylvania. Medium late in maturity. Noted for stiff straw.

This was the experience of J. V. Henry in Missouri. He put 100 pounds an acre of 20 per cent superphosphate on his poorest soil seeded to winter barley. And left the best land in the field unfertilized. He got 30 bushels an acre from the phosphated portion, and 15 from that part not fertilized.

“The Hybrid Corn purchased from your seed house has performed wonderful. We are in the worst of the beetle area this year. The other type corn will not make a half crop. Many of the cobs not having a single grain on them, while the hybrid shows very little of that. We also had two severe storms, one accompanied with lots of hail. Neither the hail or storm seemed to hurt it. The recent storm flattened the other corn, while the Hybrid is standing perfectly. I cannot praise this corn enough.”—
Isaac H. Rohrer, Ronks, Pa.

DROUGHT-RESISTING SPELTZ

This Speltz grows on poor land, resists smut, rust, and yet is not readily damaged by rain. Adaptable to wide range of soil and climate. Fed to cows, horses, cattle, hogs. Often mixed with bran shorts. Ripens early. Sow 2 bushels per acre, handle like oats.

DON'T CROWD CHICKS. An extra hundred or two chicks in the brooder-house this year, most likely won't pay. A square foot of floor space for each 2 or 3 chicks is no more than enough. Crowding don't pay.

FEEDING LAMBS

Lots of sunlight. Enough milk the first few weeks. Clean troughs. These are important essentials. Creep-feeding is advisable. That is, setting off a section of the sheep-pen for the lambs only. Where they can get feed whenever they desire. Early feeding of a grain mixture is advisable. By weight, about 2 parts cracked corn, 2 parts oats, 1 part bran, 1 part linseed oil cake—all that fed with good clover or alfalfa hay. Such a feeding has given fine results.

"I have purchased Ceresan from you with oats and wheat orders. And I have never had a failure yet. No smut on either crops. Your seed always looks and is so clean and plump and nice that I am always sure I have done my part in adding the Ceresan treatment before planting. I have used your inoculants on grass seeds, clover and alfalfa. And always get a wonderful catch of grass. I firmly believe in treating of seeds before planting."—Carl N. Maines, Newton, N. J.

Many a good breakfast is in the making—in this fine stand of Buckwheat.



HARDY SPRING WHEAT

"Marquis" type. Good for flour. Early, and not often subject to rust and disease. Smaller grain than winter wheat. Sown mostly in higher altitudes of Pennsylvania.

SPRING RYE

A grain-producing Rye not as tall or plump as Winter Rye. Sow early. Handle about like oats. Also good for spring pasture, soiling purposes, and nurse crops.

GREATER GRAIN YIELDS WITH "CERESAN" TREATMENT

New Improved "Ceresan" costs so little—about 2 cents per bushel of grain seed treated, or 6 cents per acre—that it no longer pays to gamble with losses through stripe and seedling blight, covered or black loose smut. Or seed rotting caused by soil fungus parasites. Use it on your wheat, oats, barley and sorghum seeds BEFORE planting as a control against infection.

Extensive tests have proved that "Ceresan" treatment increases yield even when seed is not smutty. In 65 tests over a 3-year period with oats, increases averaged 18 per cent per acre over untreated seed. Barley and wheat increases averaged about 6 per cent. And treatment of grain known to be smutty has resulted in INCREASES AS HIGH AS 19 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommends "Ceresan" highly, and reports ". . . in 3 years experiments were very satisfactory, not only in bunt control but in its effect on germination when properly applied . . . cheaper than most other dusts, more easily applied, has no undesirable effect on drill action or rate of sowing, and—protects seed against organisms other than bunt more effectively than do copper carbonate and formaldehyde."

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of dust per bushel of seed. Cover 24 hours before planting.

1-lb. can	\$0.75	25-lb. can	\$14.00
5-lb. can	3.25		

VIGOROUS BUCKWHEAT SEED

Buckwheat makes a valuable, dependable grain for lands where soil is thin or where other crops have failed. Also excellent for choking out weed and grass growths in fallow land preparatory to planting other crops.

Buckwheat middlings are high in protein value, valuable as dairy feed. The grain makes a feed much relished by poultry. The blossoms are fine for bees and produce a rich, dark honey.

May be seeded all of June and early July, about one bushel per acre.

Hoffman's

Half a bushel of Millet with a bushel of Cow Peas per acre make a fine hay or green-feed combination. The Millet grows quickly, produces a heavy crop even on poor land. It is best sown in June and July and cut for hay when seed heads have come on about a third of the plants—before the seeds harden or the growth gets "woody."

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Seven to nine weeks to a heavy crop in Pennsylvania. Leafy character, satisfactory hay. Sow 3 pecks seed per acre. Runs 48 pounds per bushel.

"HUNGARIAN" MILLET

Dependable for Northern growing conditions—and preferred by many for this reason. 48 pounds to bushel.

"JAPANESE" MILLET

The "Million Dollar Grass" yielding as high as 20 tons per acre. A tall variety that thrives on poor soil. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. When well cured, makes valuable hay. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. 32 pounds is a bushel. Cover seed well.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

Thrives on lands too poor for other clovers. Is widely used from Maryland southward as a soil enricher. It is an annual, killed by the frost, but it is a great drought resister. Often reseeds itself. Has made from 1 to 4 tons of easily cured hay per acre. Be sure to inoculate the seed. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

A perennial strain of "Lespedeza." Not only thrives on poor soils and in drier seasons, but gives you finer hay than "Korean." Grows taller. Eliminates the need of reseeding because it will last for several seasons.

CRIMSON (SCARLET) CLOVER

"Equal to 20 Loads of Manure per Acre"

Such is the value one user claims for "Crimson (Scarlet) Clover" plowed under as a soil improver! Admittedly, it is one of the most valuable winter cover crops, planted after other crops mature. Provides abundant winter and spring pasturage. Fine planted in orchards or in corn fields at last cultivation. Grows well on soil too poor for red clover.

Be sure to inoculate this seed, and it will gather great nodules of soil-enriching, nitrogen-fixing bacteria on the roots. Seed 20 pounds per acre from middle of June to late August, not too far North. It matures the following June. Best south of Pennsylvania, although it has been used with success in Southern Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. To insure success, use only good seed, enough of it, inoculate, and cover properly. Richer soil will be your reward.

"I was very much pleased with the Funk 'G 15' Hybrid Seed Corn. It produced 108½ bushels to the acre of nice corn. The stalks were a good bit stronger and had a better root system than the other variety which I planted this year. If I had planted this all Hybrid Corn this year I would have had about 250 bushels more corn."—F. A. Ringeisen, Callery, Pa.

Note this thick, heavy stand of Crimson Clover. What a crop to turn under. . . . For it's a wonderful soil-improver.



ATLAS SORGO

Harry Funston, of Indiana, found that 3 acres of Atlas Sorgo filled his silo. It had always taken 10 acres of corn to fill it before. It grew 8 feet tall, and made about 20 tons of silage per acre. Stood straight, and was easy to feed through the cutter.



Cutting first-year alfalfa. Many young stands have been either decreased or totally ruined by cutting too early. Young alfalfa should be cut for the first time, when all or nearly all of the blooms are out. Different with older established stands. The better hay for dairy cows comes by cutting the first crop when slightly over half the blooms are out. Earlier cutting of such older stands makes a softer, more palatable feed, running higher in protein.

"I was well pleased with the Hybrid corn. This is the third year I have used Hybrid corn and expect to use nothing except all Hybrid next year. I wish to place an order for 4 bushels of Funk Hybrid Seed Corn 218."—Roy S. Baker, Biglerville, Pa.

EARLY SEEDINGS BEST
One observer through 25 years says: "By far more losses have come from later seedings of clover and alfalfa. Late seedings often suffer from the high drying winds of late spring. Early seedings will have enough roots to withstand that peril."

ATLAS SORGO

Fourteen tons of silage per acre. That's the yield an Illinois grower reported. Note picture—it shows a 1939 stand of Atlas Sorgo in Chester County, Penna.

No wonder some users of "Atlas Sorgo" consider it superior to corn both in yield and as a feed! Leafy, sweet, relished by live stock when fed as fodder or silage, it is rapidly coming to front rank among the sorghums of our country. First tried in the corn belt, its use has spread through the Central States and into the East.

Plants grow 7 to 10 feet high, are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. When seeds are in hard-dough stage, should be harvested with field ensilage cutter or hauled to silo after cutting with corn-row binder. Seed shallow (unless dry), about 15 pounds per acre. Around corn-planting time, using a corn-planter with sorghum-seed plates. (Obtainable from planter manufacturer.) Then cultivate as with corn.

ORANGE SORGHUM (CANE)

A crop which has proved so fine a helper to milk production that you should at least try it. May be pastured, or fed cut and dried, to all farm live stock. Also valuable soiling crop. Growth is rapid, similar to corn. Does well over the East and South. Feed gradually at first to prevent bloating. Never pasture after plants are frosted, as poison develops.

KAFFIR CORN

Valuable for forage. Also used often to make chicken feed. Chickens scratch eagerly after it. Stalk is juicy, brittle.

For fodder 5 to 7 feet tall, plant one bushel per acre, broadcast or in drills. For heavy crops of seed, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 4 to 7 pounds per acre. Plant late May to July.

COW HORN TURNIP

Sown in corn fields, 2 to 4 pounds per acre, improves soil conditions and at the same time provides forage tops which sheep, hogs, and poultry eat greedily. Turnips grow long, penetrate deeply, bring fertility to surface, add humus to soil.

HAIRY (WINTER) VETCH

Vetch makes excellent feed, either green or as hay. It is also a very valuable cover and green-manure crop. The hardy strain—and it is very hardy—is the Hairy, sometimes called Winter Vetch. It is a biennial, or winter annual plant. Usually sown in the late summer or early fall—most anywhere in the United States.

Hairy Vetch is perhaps the best legume to use where Red Clover fails—especially on sandy soils. Popular with many folks to sow in corn fields at last cultivation. A great gatherer of nitrogen at its roots—when the seed is inoculated. Because of the great length of the vetch plants, sometimes many feet, they do not stand erect. For this reason it is profitable to sow Hairy Vetch along with a limited amount of grain, such as rye or wheat. Quantity to sow varies with different users, but 30 to 60 pounds vetch seed per acre, when sown alone. With about 3 pecks to a bushel of grain, maybe 20 to 35 pounds of vetch seed. Seed should be covered about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Soil should be well prepared. Be sure to inoculate the seed.

Vetch should be cut for hay when the pods are about half formed. For green feed, cut when in full bloom. Vetch is often used successfully, as a cover crop in orchards.



Note this fine crop of Winter Vetch. . . . Sown with Winter Rye. The two work fine together.

SPRING VETCH

Also known as Common or Oregon Vetch—is not a winter-hardy plant, but is excellent with spring grains. Makes a good growth when sown in the spring. Cost is much lower than Hairy variety. 50 pounds per bushel.

QUICK PASTURE WITH RAPE

No soil need be permitted to loaf when such an inexpensive and prolific crop as Rape can be sown. Makes pasturage for sheep and hogs. Thriving on all soils, with hardly any soil preparation, Rape requires only about 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Seed all through spring and up to end of August, either alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Open to pasture when about 10 inches high. Makes second growth. A really valuable crop, useful the nation over.

COW PEAS

Fine for the South

Cow Peas will succeed for you on poor soil, and is a good crop for pasturage, hogging down, turning under, or as hay. Not much used in the North, since Cow Peas dare not be planted early. Handle like soy beans. Inoculate the seed. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel per acre with 3 pecks of Golden Millet, cutting when Millet is in bloom.

A fine holstein bull of good breeding became slow and a very uncertain breeder. He had been confined in a rather dark, rear stable where exercise was impossible. Later the owner built for him an inexpensive pen outside, and included several contraptions to encourage the bull to exercise himself. The result now is that this 5-year-old has become a sure breeder in the same herd.

"That hybrid seed I got last spring was the best I ever planted, for silo or husking. There was lots of foliage. It stood up good and averaged 10 feet. I husked $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre and got 125 bushels. Germination was perfect. It was by far the best I ever planted. I will get more of it next spring."—Tom May, Munnsville, N. Y.

CANADA PEAS FOR HOG FEEDING

Twelve hogs from a Hampshire boar and a Berkshire sow, on the Long Lane Farm of the Hershey Industrial School, attained a weight of 2,580 pounds at the age of 6 months. This exceeds by 580 pounds the requirements of a ton litter in a period of half a year.

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"I am very much pleased with the results from your Funk 'G 218' Hybrid Corn. There are practically no barren stalks, whereas our own open-pollinated variety has a great many of them this year. The hybrid has good size, uniform ears. While I have not weighed any yet, I am satisfied it is giving us a one-third greater yield than our own seed."—N. B. Jones, Masonville, N. J.

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Chemists today supply not only sprays and dusts for all kinds of growing things. They also provide disinfectants for treating seeds before they are planted! A gas is formed by these dust treatments which penetrates every crack on the seed, killing the hiding germs and parasites. Thus permits the seed to do its very best. Increase crops for the farmer! Please read pages 37, 39 and 43 about three of these fine modern treatments that bring in extra dollars every time they're properly used.

As an early green feed for hogs, many farmers favor a pasture-mixture consisting of one bushel of Canada Peas, one bushel of oats, 3 to 4 pounds of rape, and 7 to 10 pounds of sweet clover or alfalfa per acre. This makes a high protein content feed much relished by hogs. It should be sown very early in the spring directly in hog runs. Growth is rapid, and pigs may be let loose in it to feed when the plants are nine or ten inches high.

If you prefer, you may, of course, plant with oats only, and feed mown green or as hay. (For directions on such planting and feeding, see Canada Peas on page 25.)

11 WEEKS' HOG PASTURE—AT
VERY LOW COST

This is one of the quickest-growing green feeds you can find for hog feeding. Growth is so rapid that it is often ready for feeding four weeks after planting. John Manley, Remsen, N. Y., in voicing his satisfaction with this pasture, reports that after pasturing hogs on it 6 weeks with grain ration, he gave the pasture 2 weeks' rest and was then able to put hogs back on it for 5 weeks more.

A mid-summer planting, this mixture should be sowed between June 1st and August 1st. Its rapid-growing qualities make it valuable as an emergency pasture when earlier crops have been spoiled by poor weather conditions. Once planted, it will continue to grow until frost. Will not winter.

"Eleven Weeks' Hog Pasture" is an abundant producer of flesh and fat, also of wool. Consequently, it makes excellent pasture for sheep and cattle, as well as hogs. For cattle, it is best cut and hauled to the barn for feeding to prevent damage from trampling. A second growth appears after cutting.

Plant about 70 pounds to the acre, either broadcast or with a seeder. Then harrow it in. May be planted with grain drill if you prefer.



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WATER FOUNTAIN STAND
That will keep the floor and poultry litter dry is used by many New Jersey poultrymen. Made of 2 x 4's a yard long, nailed together to form a square 4 inches high. On this is tacked hardware cloth. Fountain is placed in the middle, and the frame is placed over a shallow pan, to keep the slopped water from wetting the floor and litter.

DOES YOUR SOIL NEED LIME?

Here's an Easy Way to Find Out How Much—with
"SOILTEX"

The use of lime today is an accepted method of soil sweetening. But how much lime? Too little lime is of no value, too much means wasted labor and fertilizer. One way to tell the exact condition of your soil, to gauge its acidity and the amount of lime required to sweeten it, is to TEST it. A "SOILTEX" testing kit enables you to do this yourself at the cost of about one cent per test. In a single operation, requiring a minute or two, you can calculate exactly how much lime to use—whatever form of lime you desire. Half an hour suffices to test soil thoroughly in all portions of a 10-acre field.

Not only can "SOILTEX" save you time, labor, and money in lime application. It saves you the expense of adding fertilizer to soils which merely need sweetening to become productive, of wasting seed on soils so acid as to otherwise result in serious crop losses. A single test may save you hundreds of dollars, both in better crops and lower fertilizer bulk.

Complete pocket size "SOILTEX" kit, \$1.00 (postpaid), enough to make 75 to 100 tests. Complete with lime table.

"I planted four of your Funk 'G' Hybrids—two for husking and two for silage. For husking, I liked the 'G 55' best. 'G 94' and 'G 218' were well suited for ensilage . . . large ears, good sized stalks. Planted all four on May 20th. The 'G 94' for silage would have yielded more than 150 bushel ears."—Stuart A. Anderson, Spruce Creek, Pa.



THE "CLIPPER" SEED CLEANER

If you sow grain or grass seeds grown on your own farm, a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner is indispensable to make the seed "fit to sow." It will last a lifetime and each year earn its cost anew. No other mill cleans as thoroughly. The "Clipper" Vertical Air Blast—a feature possessed by no other cleaner—makes possible separations too difficult for other methods.

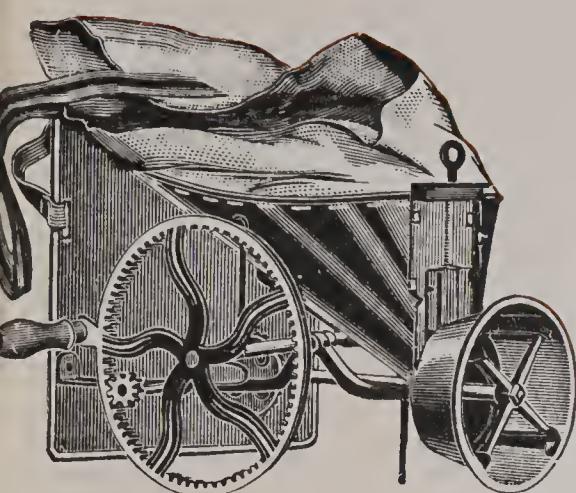
The "Clipper" Screen Outfit is very complete. Twelve screens in all handle Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Peas, Soy Beans, grade Seed Corn.

Used by seedsmen the world over. Cost is small, upkeep nothing. Satisfaction guaranteed on a money-back basis.

FACTS ABOUT "CLIPPER" SEED CLEANERS

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a hand or power mill. Cleans 20 bushels Wheat, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: 4 ft. 3 in. long; 2 ft. 2 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Weight, 185 lbs. crated.

No. 2-B "Clipper" is similar to No. 1-B except that capacity is 25 bushels grain and 15 bushels grass seed per hour. Screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Weight, 210 lbs. crated. Can be run by hand, but $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower motor is best applied.



A SPEEDY, EVEN SEED SOWER . . . THE "CAHOON"

You'll be able to sow all kinds of grain and grass seed with this sower—faster, more evenly, with less waste. Capacity is 22 quarts. Enough to sow from 4 to 8 acres per hour. Depending upon operator, soil, and weight of seed. Especially practical for rough or steep land. Or early in season when soil is too soft for team or tractor. Can be adjusted to sow evenly when wind throws seed too much to one side. Also good for fertilizer.

You'll find this machine almost indispensable once you've used it. Complete with detailed instruction—\$4.50. Postpaid.

HOFFMAN'S FINE LAWN SEED

Few things can make your home more attractive than a splendid, even lawn such as you can grow from "Hoffman's Lawn Seed." Fine in texture, it is a careful blend of fine-leaved and hardy grasses which withstand rough trampling and severe winters.

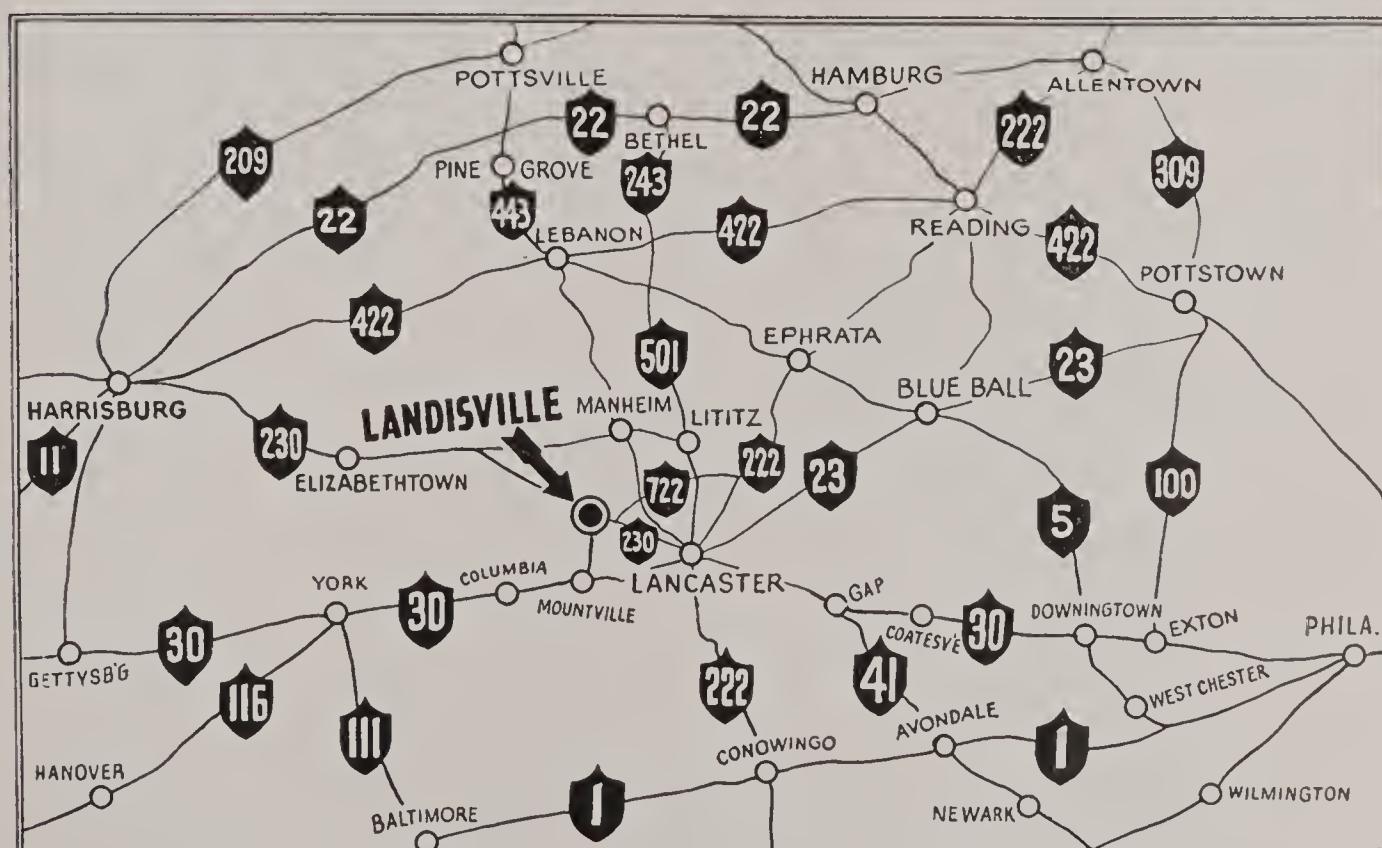
"Shady Lawn Mixture" should be used for shaded locations. If you prefer the "Bent" grass, our Fancy "Bent" Seed will give you gratifying results.

**Drive to Landisville
. . . Take Your
Seeds Back Home**

**This Sketch May
Help You**

Hoffman's Warehouses Are Along Route 230

We like to have farmers visit us because we are proud to show them the care we take to make sure every Hoffman customer gets a good start to a profitable crop. It doesn't matter whether you are in the market for seeds now—come anyway. But please don't wait till the busy season. We like to be good hosts. Visit us early so we can show you around. You can save money, you know, by getting your seeds at the same time. Bring your own bags, and we'll give you credit for them. Purchase 100 pounds or more of seeds, and we'll also allow credit equal to what freight charges would have been.



COME AND SEE US

INDEX

WITH SEED WEIGHTS AND SOWING RATES

MONEY-BACK TERMS

We'll let you be the judge! Hoffman's Seed must be satisfactory to you on arrival. If it isn't, return it promptly and your money will be refunded, and all freight charges paid for the round trip. We'll even grant time for purity and germination tests should you desire. That's how certain we are Hoffman's Seed will please you.

TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE

While exercising every care to give you satisfactory seed of good quality, we submit all goods according to terms similar to those of other responsible seed firms, and as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association, of which we are members. A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If goods are not acceptable on these terms, they should be returned at once.

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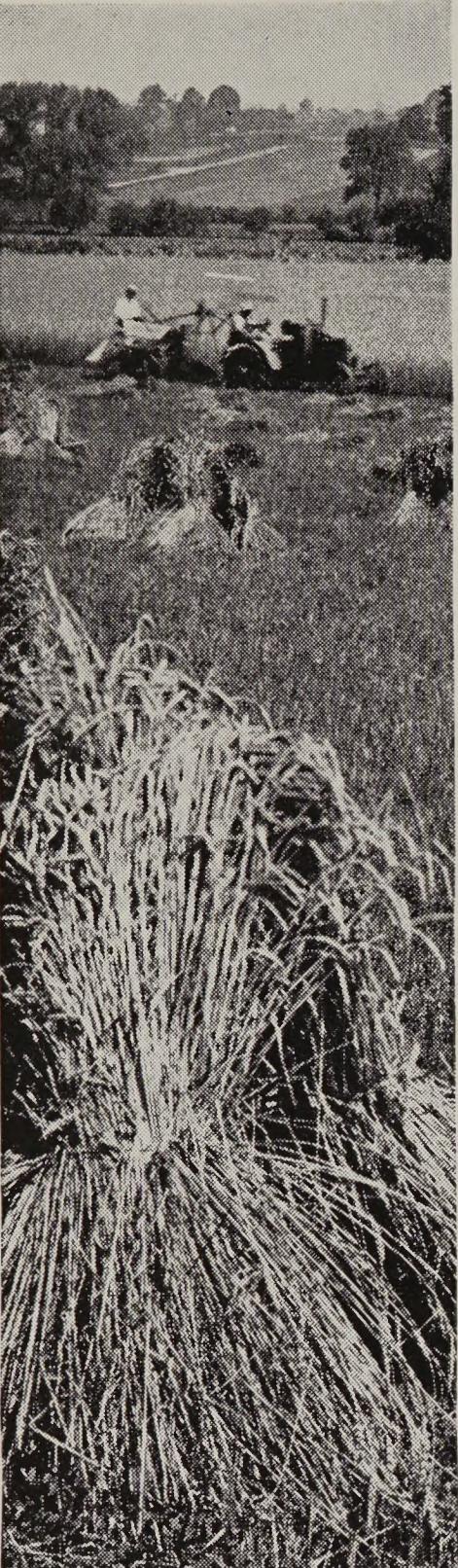
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A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Landisville,
(Lancaster County)
Penna.



SOW HOFFMAN'S Dependable SEEDS



There couldn't be better-quality seed! Here are proven strains—the clovers, alfalfa, oats, corn, potatoes—all of them! The difference in cost (if any at all) amounts to very little more per acre—over ordinary seed bought anywhere.

Here you are dealing with a house of established reputation for Dependable Seeds. To stay in business, our name has to be protected. And Good Seeds are our surest protection. Command us with your orders. They will surely be appreciated. And you will be pleased with your purchases!

FREIGHT PAID ON EVERY SHIPMENT OF HOFFMAN SEEDS THAT WEIGHS 100 POUNDS OR MORE PROVIDED YOUR FREIGHT STATION IS IN ANY ONE OF THESE ELEVEN STATES:

PENNSYLVANIA MARYLAND OHIO MASSACHUSETTS
NEW JERSEY NEW YORK DELAWARE RHODE ISLAND
WEST VIRGINIA VIRGINIA CONNECTICUT

Bags Are Supplied FREE

When you make up a Hoffman seed order, you figure nothing "extra" for bags needed to ship your seeds.

RAILROAD EXPRESS TOO COSTLY

Seed shipments by railway express are quick, but very costly. Too costly, unless the shipment weighs only a few pounds. Heavy shipments soon cost many dollars. If you must have express shipment, we'll make it of course. Charges will be COLLECT at your station. On express shipments of 100 lbs. or over, we will send you the amount we would have prepaid as freight charges—this to help you pay express charges.

4 WAYS TO PAY FOR HOFFMAN'S SEEDS

- 1 You may send payment right along with order . . . most people do.
- 2 You may pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your station. If you choose this plan, mark on your order "Ship by C. O. D. freight." (There must be an agent at your freight station, or this plan cannot be followed.)
- 3 You may prefer to pay a draft at your bank when the seeds arrive at your freight station. If so, please mention name of your bank on order, and necessary papers will be sent there.
- 4 Your freight-bill-of-lading can be sent by mail C. O. D. Then you would pay the mailman for it, and take it to the station to release the seeds.

If you don't send payment when ordering, please be sure to write on your order which plan of payment you prefer.

A · H · HOFFMAN · INC.
LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER COUNTY), PENNA.

HOFFMAN'S
*Seed Wheat and
Winter Barley*
READY
AUGUST 1ST

There is now growing here a big acreage of splendid quality, true-to-name Seed Wheat. New Seed of this quality, for your entire wheat acreage, is bound to pay you!

Have you sown Winter Barley? It makes big crops. Fine feed. This fine Hoffman Lancaster County-grown seed barley will be ready for early next fall. May we supply you with some of it?

EXTRA QUALITY

SEEDS for your farm



They put this string
through me so you could

HANG ME UP!

My pages can offer many
helps to you through the
year --- use me any time
--- often.

THANKS!

Hoffman's FARM SEEDS



... Forty-Second Year ...

